

UNIT I

Remember some phrases that help you to communicate in classes

- 1.- _____.
- 2.- _____.
- 3.- _____.
- 4.- _____.
- 5.- _____.
- 6.- _____.
- 7.- _____.
- 8.- _____.
- 9.- _____.
- 10.- _____.
- 11.- _____.
- 12.- _____.
- 13.- _____.
- 14.- _____.
- 15.- _____.
- 16.- _____.
- 17.- _____.
- 18.- _____.
- 19.- _____.
- 20.- _____.
- 21.- _____.
- 22.- _____.
- 23.- _____.
- 24.- _____.
- 25.- _____.



LISTENING ACTIVITY

(Vocabulary)

NEEDED	LIFT	DON'T KNOW
STARTED	BELIEVE	I'VE FIGURE
LOST	WANT	I'M NOT LETTING GO
FELL	REALIZE	I'LL SHOW
WANTED	KNOW	I'VE BEEN LOVING
TO BELIEVE	FEEL	DON'T COUNT
CARRY	IS	WAS I THINKING
REACH FOR	SHOW	CAN'T FOOL
TO BE	NOW	I'M BACK



LOST IN LOVE (Air Supply)


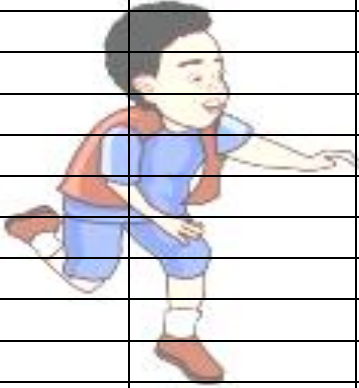
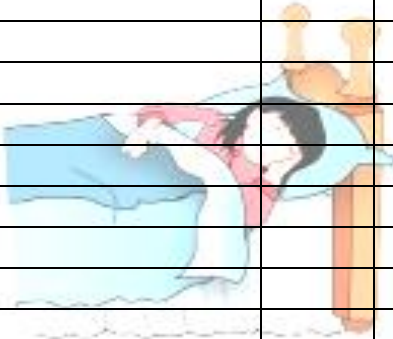
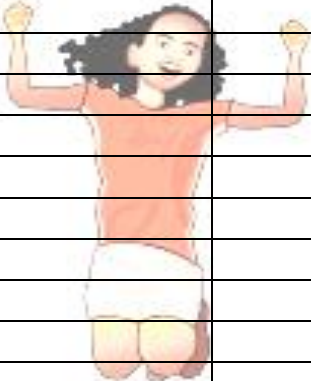
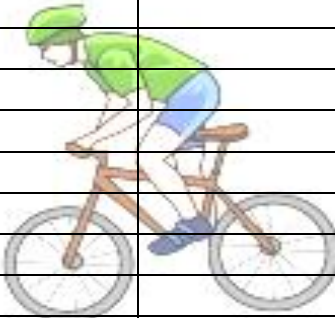
I _____ the best part of love
_____ the thinnest slice
And it _____ for much
But _____ go
I _____ there's still much _____ in
So _____ your eyes if you _____ you can
_____ a star and _____ you a plan
_____ it out, what I _____ was someone to _____ me
You _____ you _____ me
_____ you too long
It _____ so easy, you _____ to carry on, _____ on
_____ in love and I _____ much
_____ aloud and _____ out of touch
But _____ on my feet and eager _____ what you _____
So _____ your eyes if you _____ you can
_____ a star and _____ you a plan
_____ it out, what I _____ was someone to _____ me
You _____ you _____ me
_____ you too long
It _____ so easy, you _____ to carry on, _____ on
_____ in love and I _____ much
_____ aloud and _____ out of touch
But _____ on my feet and eager _____ what you _____
You _____ you _____ me
_____ you too long
It _____ so easy, you _____ to carry on, _____ on
_____ in love and I _____ much
_____ aloud and _____ out of touch
But _____ on my feet and eager _____ what you _____
I'm lost, lost in love, lost in love, lost in love
I'm lost, lost in love, lost in love, lost in love
Lost in love, lost in love, lost in love
Lost in love, lost in love, lost in love

REGULAR VERBS

Flashcards

Verbs 1

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INFINITIVE. PRESENT TENSE	END	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
 <p>walk</p>		 <p>run</p>			abrir
					aceptar
					amar
					aprender
					apresurarse
					atreverse
					ayudar
					bailar
					borrar
					cambiar
 <p>sleep</p>					caminar
					cerrar
					citar
					cocinar
					considerar
					contar
					contestar
					desear
					empezar
					empujar
 <p>jump</p>					entregar
					escuchar
					esperar (esperanza)
					esperar (lugar)
					estudiar
					extrañar
					fumar
					disfrutar
					gustar
					hablar
 <p>ride</p>					intentar
					jugar
					lavar
					limpiar
					llegar
					llenar
					llover
					mirar
					mostrar
					necesitar

[illegible]

Indicate the ending pronunciation of these regular verbs in simple past.



REGULAR VERBS

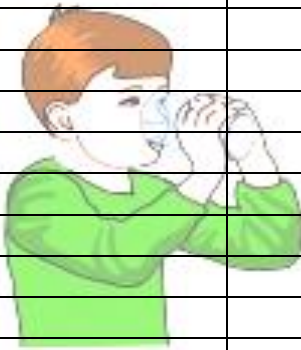

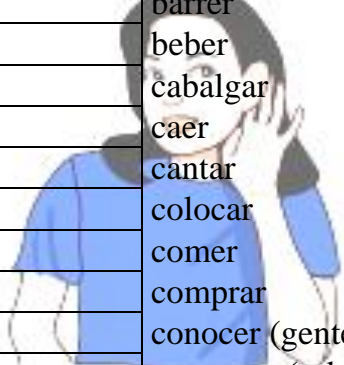
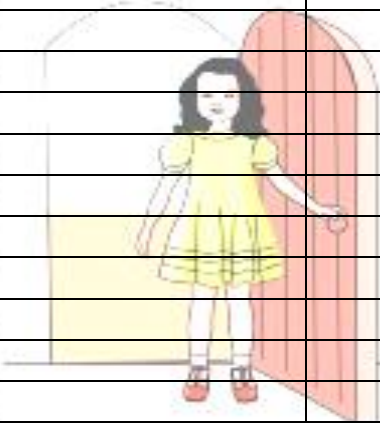


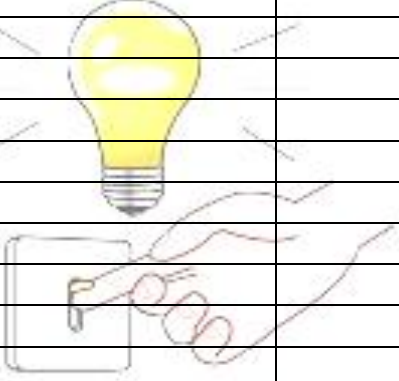
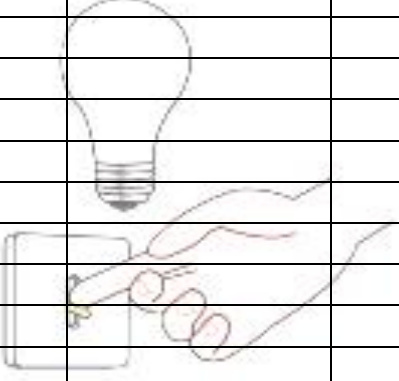
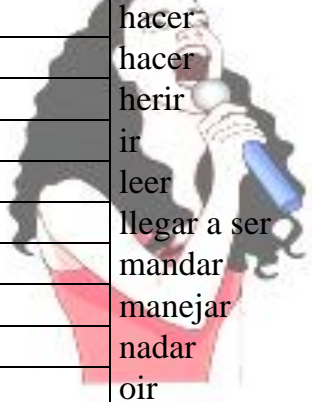
PAST TENSE	/ d /	/ t /	/ id /	PAST TENSE	/ d /	/ t /	/ id /
opened				arrived			
accepted				filled			
loved				rained			
learned				looked			
hurried				showed			
dared				needed			
helped				named			
danced				ordered			
erased				stopped			
changed				stayed			
walked				belonged			
closed				planned			
dated				planted			
cooked				practiced			
considered				asked			
counted				wanted			
answered				remembered			
wished				rented			
started				repeated			
pushed				resisted			
delivered				jumped			
listened				followed			
expected				pointed			
waited				ended			
studied				finished			
missed				worked			
smoked				tried			
enjoyed				climbed			
liked				used			
talked				dressed			
intended				traveled			
played				visited			
washed				lived			
cleaned				turned			

IRREGULAR VERBS

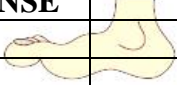
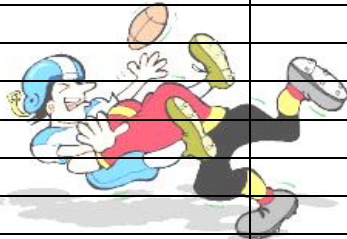
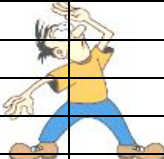



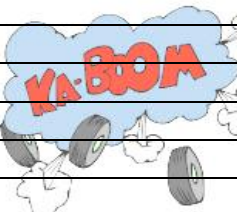
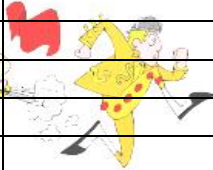
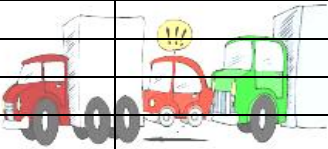




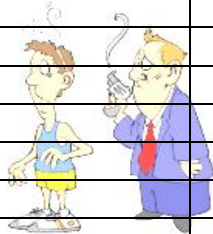
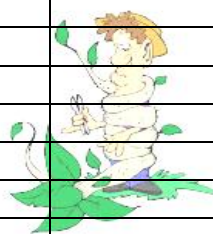
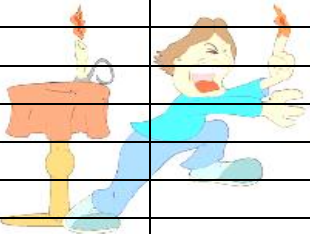





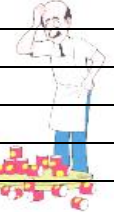
Flashcards

Verbs 3

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INFINITIVE. PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
				
drink		eat		barrer beber cabalgar caer cantar colocar comer comprar conocer (gente) conocer, (saber) conseguir construir cortar correr crecer dar decir despertar disparar dormir empezar encontrar enseñar escribir ganar conservar haber hablar hacer hacer herir ir leer llegar a ser mandar manejar nadar oir olvidar pagar
				
open		close		throw away
				
turn on		turn off		sing

INFINITIVE. PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
				pararse
pull	push			pegar
				pensar
				perder
				permitir
				poner
				prestar
				robar
				romper
				sacudir
				salir
				sentarse
				sentir
				ser o estar
				soñar
				sostener
				tener
				tirar
				tomar
				traer
				usar
				vender
				venir
				ver
				volar
To Arise				wash
To Bear				
To Beat				
To Bend				
To Bet				
To Bind				
To Bite				
To Bleed				
To Blow				
To Burst				
To Cast				
To Catch				
To Choose				
To Cling				
To Cost				
To Creep				

INFINITIVE. PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
To Deal				
To Dig				
To Draw				
To Feed				
To Fight				
To Fling				The house
To Forget	The boy was stepped on.	The boy was tangled.		was knocked over.
To Forgive				
To Grind				
To Grow				
To Hang				
To Hide				
To Hit				
To Lay				
To Lead	The man was chased.	The car was blown up.		The car was smashed.
To Lend				
To Mean				
To Meet				
To Quit				
To Ring				
To Rise				
To Seek				
To Shake	The man was robbed.	The criminal was caught.		The money was stolen.
To Shine				
To Shrink				
To Shut				
To Sink				
To Sit				
To Slide				
To Slit				
To Spread	His finger was burnt.	The man was shot.		The man was grabbed.
To Spring				
To Stand				
To Steal				
To Stick				
To Sting				
To String				
To Swear	The man was pinched.	The boy was thrown.		The man was tripped.
To Swing				
To Tear				
To Weave				
To Wed				
To Weep				
To Wet				The cans
	The letter was ripped up.	He was hugged.		were knocked down

UNIT I

1.1. Verb Tenses Review

SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in **Simple Present Tense**.

Example: I **(play)** play the guitar./ Jessica **(play)** plays the guitar.

Example: He **(not, play)** does not play the guitar.

- 1) I always **(eat)** _____ vegetables. Carrots **(be)** _____ my favorite.
- 2) Randy **(like)** _____ swimming in the ocean, but he **(be)** _____ afraid of sharks.
- 3) It **(be)** _____ really cold outside, and I **(not, have)** _____ a jacket!
- 4) We **(think)** _____ it is fun to ride roller coasters.
- 5) Roberto and Kelly **(hunt)** _____ for eggs every Easter.
- 6) The simple present tense **(be)** _____ easy!
- 7) My family **(want)** _____ to visit the pyramids in Egypt.
- 8) Donna **(love)** _____ the summer. She also **(like)** _____ winter.
- 9) Liz and Tommy **(travel)** _____ to the coast every year.
- 10) The baby **(cry)** _____ every time it **(want)** _____ to be fed.
- 11) You **(need)** _____ to exercise in order to stay healthy.
- 12) What time **(be)** _____ Rubiela getting here? She **(be)** _____ late!
- 13) Yoko **(win)** _____ the science contest every year. She **(be)** _____ so smart!
- 14) Ken **(be)** _____ a baker. He **(bake)** _____ cakes and pastries every morning.
Then he **(sell)** _____ them to his customers. Everybody **(love)** _____ Ken's bakery.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in **Present Progressive Tense**.

Example: I **(read)** am reading a book now. You / We / They **(speak)** are speaking English now.

Example: He / She / It **(run)** is running in a race today.

Example: I **(not, drive)** am not driving to work today. I am walking.

Example: Marlene and Joseph **(not, come)** are not coming with me to the movie.

Example: Pedro **(not, cook)** is not cooking dinner tonight.

- 1) Dennis **(hike)** _____ up the mountain right now. He is almost at the top. I bet he **(get)** _____ pretty tired.
- 2) I **(tell)** _____ a bedtime story to my children, but I don't think they **(listen)** _____. Their eyes are closed. I think they **(sleep)** _____.
- 3) The comedian **(act)** _____ funny. The audience **(laugh)** _____ at his jokes.

- 4) It **(get)** _____ cold outside and my son **(camp)** _____ high up in the mountains. I hope he **(not, freeze)** _____ up there!
- 5) Eddie **(not, write)** _____ a novel. He **(write)** _____ a poem.
- 6) Uncle Terry and his friend **(fish)** _____ at the lake today. They **(not, fish)** _____ at the beach.
- 7) Beto **(sing)** _____ in the shower. He has a nice voice!
- 8) You **(meet)** _____ the President tonight. He **(expect)** _____ you to talk about the new proposal. Are you ready?

Fill in the spaces with the form of the verb in **Simple Present Tense** or **Present Progressive Tense**.

Example: I **(watch)** watch a lot of movies. [simple present tense]

Example: I **(watch)** am watching a movie now. [present progressive tense]

Example: You / We / They **(play)** play games every day. [simple present tense]

Example: You / We / They **(play)** are playing a game now. [present progressive tense]

Example: He / She / It **(eat)** eats eggs for breakfast. [simple present tense]

Example: He / She / It **(eat)** is eating an egg now. [present progressive tense]

- 1) Jessie **(ride)** _____ his bike every day. In fact, he **(ride)** _____ his bike right now.
- 2) Arnold and Peter **(take)** _____ a test now. They **(take)** _____ a lot of tests.
- 3) I **(want)** _____ some new shoes. The pair I **(have)** _____ now **(get)** _____ old.
- 4) Tony **(be)** _____ my friend. We **(spend)** _____ a lot of time together.
- 5) What **(be)** _____ your name? Where **(be)** _____ you from?
Where **(do)** _____ you live?
- 6) I **(no, watch)** _____ TV now. I **(talk)** _____ on the phone.
I **(like)** _____ to talk on the phone.
- 7) Andrea **(like)** _____ to cook. Right now, she **(make)** _____ vegetable soup.
- 8) When **(do)** _____ the bus leave? I hope we **(be)** _____ not too late!
- 9) I **(be)** _____ so thirsty! **(you, have)** _____ anything to drink?
- 10) Thomas **(read)** _____ the newspaper and **(drink)** _____ coffee in the living room.
He **(no, do)** _____ have to go to work today.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in simple future tense. In this exercise, all three ways of forming the simple future tense are used. (**Be going to, Will and Shall**) Watch for negatives and adverbs, too.

Example: It is raining. I guess that I (**not, take**) will not take a walk now.

Example: Tracy said that she (**not, date**) is not going to date Ben.

Example: I (**probably, wash**) will probably wash the car on Tuesday.

Example: Jodie (**still, work**) is still going to work at the store next month. She retires in six months.

Thomas (**graduate**) _____(1) from college next month. He is trying to study for final exams, but he is thinking a lot about his vacation plans.

He (**travel**) _____(2) to England for a month this summer. His plane (**leave**) _____(3) on June 14th, and (**fly**) _____(4) from Boston to Gatwick International Airport in London.

Thomas decides that he (**quickly, call**) _____(5) his mother, Joan.

Thomas: Hi, Mom.

Joan: Thomas! Hi! I thought you would be busy with finals.

Thomas: Well, I am, but I want to talk to you a little about England.

Joan: Sure, okay.

Thomas: Before I go sightseeing in London, I (**visit**) _____(6) the town of Edenbridge, where my cousins live.

Joan: Great! That (**be**) _____(7) fun. It (**not, be**) _____(8) hard to get to Edenbridge. It is southeast of London. From the airport, you (**ride**) _____(9) a British Rail train to Victoria Station. Another train (**take**) _____(10) you to Edenbridge.

Thomas: That sounds easy. I looked at the town's website. Edenbridge is called "The Garden of Kent." I (**stay**) _____(11) in an old manor house which has been made into an inn. The gardens there are beautiful, and there is a pool.

Joan: Perfect. I bet that you (**swim**) _____(12) in that pool! Have you contacted your cousin, Will?

Thomas: Yes, we plan to meet early on Saturday. Then, we (**tour**) _____(13) Hever Castle, the Great Stone Bridge, and the ancient Parish Church.

Joan: What fun. This is a trip that you (**never, forget**) _____(14) ! Now, You had better go study so you (**not, fail**) _____(15) your exams.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **Future Progressive Tense**.

Example: Will you (**shop**) be shopping tomorrow?

Example: Is Kevin (**drive**) going to be driving to the restaurant?

Example: Are the teachers (**meet**) going to be meeting Wednesday morning?

Jeremy and Tyler (**graduate**) _____ (1) from high school next week. They see each other in a sporting goods store.

Tyler: Hey, Jeremy! How's it going?

Jeremy: Hi, Ty! Good, how about you?

Tyler: Pretty good. I'm looking for a new swimsuit. I'm (**work**) _____ (2) as a lifeguard at the city pool this summer.

Jeremy: That's cool. I don't have a job yet. My mom told me that this store (**hire**) _____ (3) a cashier soon. I guess I will apply here.

Tyler: Yeah, you should. Maybe you will get a discount. Plus, I bet that a lot of girls (**shop**) _____ (4) here this summer.

Jeremy: True. I hadn't thought of that. What hours _____ (5) you (**work**) _____ (6) at the pool?

Tyler: Afternoons, from 1:00 to 5:00.

Jeremy: Perfect. I bet I know what you (**do**) _____ (7) all morning. Sleeping, right?

Tyler: Maybe not all morning. I have some books to read before college starts in the fall. I think I (**read**) _____ (8) for a couple of hours every day before I go to work. Then, I will have some time for fun after work.

Jeremy: Good idea. What _____ (9) you (**major**) _____ (10) in at college?

Tyler: I'm not quite sure. I think I (**major**) _____ (11) in chemistry or biology. What about you?

Jeremy: I'm (**study**) _____ (12) exercise science. Eventually, I think I (**train**) _____ (13) to become a physical therapist.

Tyler: Wow. We'd better enjoy the summer! In the fall, we _____ (14) (**do**) _____ (15) a lot of hard work. Well, I hope you get the job.

Jeremy: Thanks, me too. See you later.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **Simple Past Tense**.

Example: Chuck (**send**) sent the mail. He (**do, not, remember**) did not remember the letter.

Example: The driver (**move**) moved his truck; he (**want**) wanted to make room for the cars.

When Abby (**be**) _____(1) seven years old, she (**do, not, like**) _____
_____(2) piano lessons. She (**do, not, like**) _____(3) to
practice, and sometimes she even (**cry**) _____(4) when it (**be**) _____(5) time to
practice. Finally, she (**stop**) _____(6) taking lessons.

Some of Abby's friends (**do, not, quit**) _____(7) their lessons. They
(**continue**) _____(8) to play. After much practice, they (**learn**) _____(9) to play
very well.

About ten years (**pass**) _____(10) before Abby (**become**) _____(11) interested in
music or the piano again. After she (**graduate**) _____(12) from high school, Abby
(**decide**) _____(13) that she (**want**) _____(14) to study music in college. She
(**call**) _____(15) the lady who (**teach**) _____(16) her when she (**be**)
_____(17) a little girl. The lady (**say**) _____(18) she would teach Abby again.

The lady (**need**) _____(19) someone to help her daughter with homework. Abby (**say**)
_____(20) she would help with homework in exchange for lessons. Because of this, the
piano lessons (**cost**) _____(21) her nothing!

She (**work**) _____(22) very hard to catch up. Now she is making good progress.
Soon she will go to college, majoring in music.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in **Past Progressive Tense**.

Example: The band (**set**) was setting up its equipment. The drums (**shine**) were shining brightly.

Example: Two turtles (**slowly, cross**) were slowly crossing the dusty road when we passed by.

Example: Joe and Jeremy (**not ride**) were not riding motorcycles to work until yesterday.

Tim is a firefighter. One Sunday, he (**spend**) _____(1) some time at home with
his family. He (**play**) _____(2) a game with two of his daughters.

Tim noticed that his cell phone (**ring**) _____(3), and that the fire alarm
downtown (**blare**) _____(4), too. He (**not, feel**) _____(5)
anxious to go put out a fire, but he went anyway.

While Tim (**race**) _____(6) to the fire in his red pick-up truck, he heard
on his police radio that a trailer (**burn**) _____(7), and that a small boy (**sleep**)
_____(8) in one of its bedrooms. His mother could not get him out.

At the scene, policemen and firefighters (**run**) _____(9) and yelling.

Most of the trailer (**already, burn**) _____ (10) by that time. Tim said he would go in through a bedroom window to get the boy. He (**not, think**) _____ (11) about his own safety at all. He wore a mask to protect against the smoke. When Tim reached the boy, it appeared that the boy (**still, breathe**) _____ (12). Tim put his own mask on the boy and handed him out the window to the other firefighters. By the time Tim got out of the window, he (**not, breathe**) _____ (13) well on his own, and had to go to the hospital. Tim got an award for bravery from the City Council at its next meeting. The members knew he (**put**) _____ (14) his life at risk when he went into that trailer.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **Simple Past Tense or Past Progressive Tense**.

Example: Colleen (**determine**) determined (**simple past tense**) that she would go to law school after speaking with her father.

Example: Our swim team (**practice**) was practicing (**past progressive tense**) the relay in an outdoor pool when the storm (**begin**) began. (**simple past tense**)

Example: We (**like**) liked (**simple past tense**) the small Italian restaurant best because it (**offer**) offered (**simple past tense**) delicious linguine Alfredo.

- 1) The beginning art students (**decide**) _____ to make collages as their first project.
- 2) You (**wear**) _____ that shirt every time I saw you last week!
- 3) The speeding car (**crash**) _____ into a telephone pole last night.
- 4) The club members (**walk**) _____ for charity when the rain (begin) _____ to fall.
- 5) Joe (**forgive**) _____ his sister Carrie for telling her friends his secret.
- 6) The girls (**want**) _____ to watch the old movie again after it (end) _____.
- 7) Daniel and Katherine (**make**) _____ a big announcement at last Sunday's dinner; they are having a baby!
- 8) The Smith family's ancestors (**live**) _____ in Virginia when the war started.
- 9) The inn (**close**) _____ after the Gold Rush (**end**) _____.
- 10) The company's CEO (**introduce**) _____ the keynote speaker when the microphone suddenly (**make**) _____ a terrible noise.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in **Present Perfect Tense**.

Affirmative (+) : Example: Charles (**taste**) has tasted Guacamole before.

Example: We (**visit**) have visited China six times.

Example: They (**already, finish**) have already finished their homework.

Negative (-) : Example: We (**not, eat**) have not eaten dinner yet.

1) Mrs. Polanski (**know**) _____ Peter since he was a little boy. She has lived next door to his family for many years.

2) After eight hours, Angel and Roberto (**arrive**) _____ in California. They drove there today from New Mexico, and want to go to San Diego tomorrow.

3) Nastia (**live**) _____ in Norway for twenty-two years. She enjoys living there. She doesn't mind the cold winters, but she especially likes to spend summer vacations at the North Sea.

4) Ariel (**be**) _____ a gymnast for eight years. She (**break**) _____ six bones since she began practicing gymnastics. She likes to get her friends to sign her casts.

5) (**You, be**) _____ to Africa before? I (**hear**) _____ it is beautiful there. I would like to go on a safari in Kenya.

6) The President (**speak**) _____. His decision is final. Many people don't agree with him, but making hard decisions is part of his job. I would not want that job!

7) The letter you sent me (**not, arrive**) _____ yet. I (**check**) _____ my mailbox for it every day. I wonder where it could be.

8) I (**wait**) _____ for thirty minutes and my friend (**not, come**) _____ to meet me. I am a little worried about her, because she is always on time.

9) I (**visit**) _____ Spain before. It is a beautiful country. I love the old, southern city of Cádiz, which has wonderful plazas and beaches.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in **Present Perfect Progressive Tense**.

Example: I / You / We / They (**work**) have been working for two hours.

Example: He / She / It (**work**) has been working for two hours.

1) I (**write**) _____ my new book for ten months. Writing it has been taken a lot of hard work and research. Thankfully, it is almost finished.

2) The runners (**race**) _____ since 9:00 in the morning. Now it is 3:00 p.m., and the leaders are about to cross the finish line.

3) The weather has been dreary all week. It (**rain**) _____ since Monday. Hopefully, we will have some sunshine this weekend.

4) Anthony (**play**) _____ soccer his entire life. Soon, he will go to college on a soccer scholarship.

5) The baby (**cry**) _____ all night. He has been doing that every night since he was born. His parents are so tired. They are hoping that his sleeping habits will change soon!

6) Julian and I (**try**) _____ to find jobs for two weeks. We are a little discouraged, but we cannot give up.

7) Mrs. Burk is giving her students an algebra test right now. The students (**take**) _____ the test for thirty-five minutes. They have five minutes until time is up.

8) Ichiro is worried because his keys are lost. He needs to go to work. He (**look**) _____ for them for fifteen minutes. Let's help him.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in present perfect tense or present perfect progressive tense.

Present Perfect Tense:

Example: Charles (**taste**) has tasted guacamole before.

Example: Edie (**not, call**) has not called her parents yet.

Example: We (**already, finish**) have already finished our homework.

Example: (**He, eat**) Has he eaten dinner yet?

Present Perfect Progressive Tense:

Example: He (**wait**) has been waiting on the bus for an hour.

Example: She (**not, do**) has not been doing very well in school lately.

Example: (**They, swim**) Have they been swimming in the lake?

1) We (**already, bake**) _____ the cake. Now, we just have to decorate it with icing. Would you like to help?

2) Have you ever been to Italy? I (**see**) _____ pictures of the town of Assisi. Some day, I would like to travel there to see its beautiful churches.

3) The voters (**elect**) _____ a new governor. She (**make**) _____ her acceptance speech for the past thirty minutes. I hope she will finish soon!

4) The package I sent to Pablo (**not, arrive**) _____ yet. He (**call**) _____ the Post Office every day. I don't know what happened to it.

5) The fishermen (**not, catch**) _____ many fish today. A strong wind (**blow**) _____ all day, and they are having trouble with their nets.

6) (**Edward, receive**) _____ the money yet? I sent it to him last week.

7) Mahmoud and Rickie are dirty. They (**play**) _____ outside all day. It is time for them to come in and take a bath.

8) (**You, hear**) _____ the news? There was a terrible earthquake in Haiti! The residents need a lot of help.

9) Igor (**want**) _____ to visit Paris for years. He (**save**) _____ his money for a plane ticket. He (**almost, save**) _____ enough.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **Past Perfect Tense**.

Example: I (**hike**) had hiked some difficult trails before that trip to Colorado.

Example: He (**wrote**) had written a book about bass fishing before he began the one on fishing boats.

- 1) I (**study**) _____ extremely hard before the test was given.
- 2) You (**pick**) _____ a lot of tomatoes from your garden before we had any ripe ones in ours.
- 3) We (**expect**) _____ to find many vacant hotel rooms, but we only found one.
- 4) They (**play**) _____ in the Super Bowl in 1990, so they were more prepared in 1995.
- 5) He (**enjoy**) _____ color photography before he tried black-and-white film.
- 6) She (**look**) _____ all over town for a formal dress before she found one she liked.
- 7) It (**jump**) _____ out of its cage just before we arrived at the zoo!
- 8) You (**know**) _____ about conditions in the Middle East long before you made that trip.
- 9) Robert (**begin**) _____ to research his family history a year before he visited Ireland.
- 10) The Kowalske family (**eat**) _____ organic vegetables even before they planted their garden.
- 11) Before the treasure hunt started, Ryan's mother (**hide**) _____ clues in the yard.
- 12) Jenna (**ride**) _____ her bike 12 miles; now she was sore.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **Past Perfect Progressive Tense**.

Example: I (**watch**) had been watching the fish in the aquarium before w the giant turtle appeared.

Example: The firefighters (**not, sleep**) had not been sleeping at all until more help arrived.

- 1) Before I bought my new boat, I (**go**) _____ to the boat show every day to see the newest models.
- 2) You (**talk**) _____ to Whitney before the show began.
- 3) We (**think**) _____ about buying an electric car even before the price of gas went up.
- 4) They (**race**) _____ cars at that track for twenty years before it closed.
- 5) He (**drive**) _____ too fast all afternoon before the accident happened.
- 6) After she died, it was discovered that she (**make**) _____ secret donations to the shelter for years.
- 7) We (**grow**) _____ grapes for twelve years before we decided to open a winery.
- 8) Tony's knee (**ache**) _____ until the coach bandaged it.
- 9) Sean and Melinda (**not, keep**) _____ good financial records before they got an accountant to help them.
- 10) The owner of the cookie shop (**plan**) _____ to add two more ovens before the building burned.
- 11) My family and I (**live**) _____ in the Florida Keys before we decided to move to the northern part of the state.
- 12) The peaches (**not, hang**) _____ on the trees for long before the birds ate them.

LISTENING ACTIVITY

(Vocabulary)

CAN FEEL	REMEMBER	KISSED
I'VE HATED	UNDERSTAND	WAITED
WON'T LET	FEEL	WENT
DON'T WANNA	KNOW	SEEMED
HAD DECIDED	GLOMMY	WALKED
MUST HAVE	FACE	CAME UP
YOU'RE NOT	CHANGING	GOT
YOU'RE SHINING	WHITER	HAPPENED
DOWNTOWN	BRIGHTER	SIGHT



Chiquitita c/w Lovelight



LOVELIGHT (Abba)

_____ always _____ my room
it's so _____ and dreary
always _____ for the windows just _____ the backyard
so I can't _____ how it's _____
how everything's _____
this old dirty ceiling _____ a little _____
when you _____ into the room
it all got so much _____
you _____ a Lovelight
everything _____ you is lovelight
'n I _____ your love anywhere
baby, even when _____ there
but lovelight everything _____ you is lovelight
_____ like a star in the night
I _____ you out of my _____
I _____ lose you
I _____ lose your lovelight

How I _____ the first time we _____ to a movie
we _____ to meet on a corner _____
and I _____ there when you _____ from behind then you _____ me
and the traffic _____ to get a little _____
when you _____ my life it all got so much _____
you _____ a Lovelight
everything _____ you is lovelight
'n I _____ your love anywhere
baby, even when _____ there
but lovelight everything _____ you is lovelight
_____ like a star in the night
I _____ you out of my _____
I _____ lose you
I _____ lose your lovelight

And I _____ so good, and I _____ so fine
and I _____ that you _____ a lovelight

You _____ lovelight
'n I _____ your love anywhere
baby, even when _____ there
but lovelight everything _____ you is lovelight
_____ like a star in the night
I _____ you out of my _____
I _____ lose you
I _____ lose your lovelight

1.2. Can vs Could

Can is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use can to:

- talk about possibility and ability
- make requests
- ask for or give permission

Structure of Can = subject + can + main verb

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to").

	Subject	Auxiliary verb	Main verb	
+	I	can	play	tennis.
-	He	cannot	play	tennis.
		can't		
?	Can	you	play	tennis?

Notice that:

- Can is invariable. There is only one form of can.
- The main verb is always the bare infinitive.

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to").

We cannot say: "I can to play tennis"

Use of Can

can: Possibility and Ability. We use can to talk about what is possible, what we are able or free to do:

- She can drive a car.
- John can speak Spanish.
- I cannot hear you. (I can't hear you.)
- Can you hear me?

Normally, we use can for the present. But it is possible to use can when we make present decisions about future ability.

A. Can you help me with my homework? (present)

B. Sorry. I'm busy today. But I can help you tomorrow. (future)

can: Requests and Orders

We often use can in a question to ask somebody to do something. This is not a real question - we do not really want to know if the person is able to do something, we want them to do it! The use of can in this way is informal (mainly between friends and family):

- Can you make a cup of coffee, please.
- Can you put the TV on.
- Can you come here a minute.
- Can you be quiet!

can: Permission. We sometimes use can to ask or give permission for something:

A. Can I smoke in this room?

B. You can't smoke here, but you can smoke in the garden.

Could is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use could to:

- talk about past possibility or ability
- make requests

(Note that we also use could, may, might for permission. The use of can for permission is informal.)

Structure of Could = subject + could + main verb

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to").

	Subject	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
+	My grandmother	could	swim.
-	She	could not	walk.
		couldn't	
?	Could	your grandmother	swim?

Notice that:

- Could is invariable. There is only one form of could.
- The main verb is always the bare infinitive.

The main verb is always the bare infinitive. We cannot say: "I could to play tennis"

Use of Could

could: Past Possibility or Ability

We use could to talk about what was possible in the past, what we were able or free to do:

- I could swim when I was 5 years old.
- My grandmother could speak seven languages.
- When we arrived home, we could not open the door. (...couldn't open the door.)
- Could you understand what he was saying?

We use **could** (positive) and **couldn't** (negative) for general ability in the past. But when we talk about one special occasion in the past, we use **be able to** (positive) and **couldn't** (negative). Look at these examples:

	Past	
	General	Specific Occasion
+	My grandmother could speak Spanish.	A man fell into the river yesterday. The police were able to save him.
-	My grandmother couldn't speak Spanish.	A man fell into the river yesterday. The police couldn't save him.

could: Requests

We often use could in a question to ask somebody to do something. The use of could in this way is fairly polite (formal):

- Could you tell me where the bank is, please?
- Could you send me a catalogue, please?

Be able to

Although we look at be able to here, it is not a modal verb. It is simply the verb be plus an adjective (able) followed by the infinitive. We look at be able to here because we sometimes use it instead of can and could.

We use be able to: • to talk about ability

The structure of be able to is: subject + be + able + infinitive

	Subject	Be main verb	Able adjective	Infinitive
+	I	am	able	to drive.
-	She	is not	able	to drive.
		isn't		
?	Are	you	able	to drive?

Notice that **be able to** is possible in all tenses, for example:

- I was able to drive...
- I will be able to drive...
- I have been able to drive...

Notice too that be able to has an infinitive form:

- I would like to be able to speak Chinese.

Use of Be able to

Be able to is not a modal auxiliary verb. We include it here for convenience, because it is often used like "can" and "could", which are modal auxiliary verbs.

be able to: ability

We use **be able** to to express ability. "Able" is an adjective meaning: having the power, skill or means to do something. If we say "I **am able** to swim", it is like saying "I **can** swim". We sometimes use "be able to" instead of "can" or "could" for ability. "Be able to" is possible in all tenses - but "can" is possible only in the present and "could" is possible only in the past for ability. In addition, "can" and "could" have no infinitive form. So we use "be able to" when we want to use other tenses or the infinitive. Look at these examples:

- **I have been able to** swim since I was five. (present perfect)
- You **will be able to** speak perfect English very soon. (future simple)
- **I would like to be able to** fly an airplane. (infinitive)

Examples with Can, Could, Be able.

- 1 _____ he understand what you were talking about?
- 2 My sister _____ play tennis now.
- 3 I _____ walk when I was less than a year old.
- 4 (Polite) _____ you tell me what time it is, please?
- 5 My grandfather _____ walk without any help last night.
- 6 I would like to _____ play the piano.
- 7 How long have you _____ drive?
- 8 I'll _____ help you later.
- 9 Can you help me? I _____ never understand this.
- 10 Will Man _____ live forever one day?

1.- I _____ remember his name.

- A am not able to
- B can't
- C red herring

2 Diana _____ the piano.

- A can play
- B can to play
- C eats

3.- She _____ come on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.

- A can't
- B could
- C will be able to

4.- They _____ go. The weather was too bad.

- A couldn't
- B can't
- C wasn't able to

5.- A: Can you lend me some money?

B: Sorry. I _____. I haven't got any either.

- A can't
- B am not able to
- C couldn't

6.- You'll be able to solve this, _____?

- A can you
- B won't you
- C will you

7.- Sorry, Teacher. I _____ do it yet.

- A wasn't able to
- B couldn't
- C haven't been able to

8.- He _____ pass the exam if he studied harder.

- A will be able to
- B can
- C would be able to

9 The fishing boat sank but luckily all the crew _____ save themselves.

- A were able to
- B could
- C wasn't able to

10 We _____ go to the party. We're going to a wedding.

- A couldn't
- B won't be able to
- C will can't

1.3. Modal Auxiliary Would

Would is a modal verb expressing some kind of imaginary or hypothetical situation. We use would mainly to:

- talk about the past
- talk about the future in the past
- express the conditional mood

We also use would for other functions, such as:

- expressing desire, polite requests and questions, opinion or hope, wish and regret...

For example:

- I would love to go abroad.
- If I had time, I would visit my family.
- Would you like to go out this evening?
- Would you open the door for me?
- You would be a great lawyer.
- Would you like a cookie with your coffee?
- Would you like some help?

Would is often contracted to 'd, for example

- I would love to learn Spanish.
- I would go to the beach if it was sunny.
- I'd love to learn Spanish.
- I'd go to the beach if it was sunny.

Notice that:

- Would is never conjugated. It is always would or 'd (short form).
- The main verb is always the bare infinitive.

The main verb is always the bare infinitive. We cannot say: ~~I would to like coffee.~~

Be careful! **Would** and **had** have the same short form 'd:

He'd finished. (He had finished.)

He'd like coffee. (He would like coffee.)

Would is the Past form of Will. It's used for future predictions made in the past. For example:

- He'll call you tomorrow.
- He said he'd call you tomorrow.
- They'll arrive at 7.00.
- They told me they would arrive at 7.00.

Structure of Would = subject + would + main verb

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to").

	Subject	Auxiliary verb	Main verb	
+	She	would	like	tea.
		'd		
-	She	would not	like	whisky.
		wouldn't		
?	Would	she	like	coffee?

Use of Would

would: Talking about the past

We often use *would* as a kind of past tense of *will* or *going to*:

- Even as a boy, he knew that he would succeed in life.
- I thought it would rain so I brought my umbrella.

Using *would* as a kind of past tense of *will* or *going to* is common in reported speech:

- She said that she would buy some eggs. ("I will buy some eggs.")
- The candidate said that he wouldn't increase taxes. ("I won't increase taxes.")
- Why didn't you bring your umbrella? I told you it would rain! ("It's going to rain.")

We often use *would not* to talk about past refusals:

- He wanted a divorce but his wife would not agree.
- Yesterday morning, the car wouldn't start.

We sometimes use *would* (rather like *used to*) when talking about habitual past behavior:

- Every weekday my father would come home from work at 6pm and watch TV.
- Every summer we'd go to the seaside.
- Sometimes she'd phone me in the middle of the night.
- We would always argue. We could never agree.

would: Future in past

When talking about the past we can use *would* to express something that has not happened at the time we are talking about:

- In London she met the man that she would one day marry.
- He left 5 minutes late, unaware that the delay would save his life.

would: Conditionals

We often use *would* to express the so-called second and third conditionals:

- If he lost his job he would have no money.
- If I had won the lottery I would have bought a car.

Using the same conditional structure, we often use *would* when giving advice:

- I wouldn't eat that if I were you.
- If I were in your place I'd refuse.
- If you asked me I would say you should go.

Sometimes the condition is "understood" and there does not have to be an "if" clause:

- Someone who liked John would probably love John's father. (If someone liked John they would probably love John's father.)
- You'd never know it. (for example: If you met him you would never know that he was rich.)
- Why don't you invite Mary? I'm sure she'd come.

Although there is always a main verb, sometimes it is understood (not stated) as in:

- I'd like to stay. | I wish you would. (would stay)
- Do you think he'd come? | I'm sure he would. (would come)
- Who would help us? | John would. (would help us)

would: Desire or inclination

- I'd love to live here.
- Would you like some coffee?
- What I'd really like is some tea.

would: Polite requests and questions

- Would you open the door, please? (more polite than: Open the door, please.)
- Would you go with me? (more polite than: Will you go with me?)
- Would you know the answer? (more polite than: Do you know the answer?)
- What would the capital of Nigeria be? (more polite than: What is the capital of Nigeria?)

would: Opinion or hope

- I would imagine that they'll buy a new one.
- I suppose some people would call it torture.
- I would have to agree.
- I would expect him to come.
- Since you ask me I'd say the blue one is best.

would: Wish

- I wish you would stay. (I really want you to stay. I hope you will stay.)
- They don't like me. I'm sure they wish I'd resign.

Note that **all** of these uses of *would* express some kind of distance or remoteness:

- remoteness in time (past time)
- remoteness of possibility or probability
- remoteness between speakers (formality, politeness)

would: Presumption or expectation

- That would be Jo calling. I'll answer it.
- We saw a police helicopter overhead yesterday morning. | Really? They would have been looking for those bank robbers.

would: Uncertainty

- He would seem to be getting better. (less certain than: He seems to be getting better.)
- It would appear that I was wrong. (less certain than: It appears that I was wrong.)

would: Derogatory

- They would say that, wouldn't they?
- John said he didn't steal the money. | Well, he would, wouldn't he?

would that: Regret (poetic/rare) - with clause

This rare, poetic or literary use of *would* does not have the normal structure:

- Would that it were true! (If only it were true! We wish that it were true!)
- Would that his mother had lived to see him become president.

Would Exercises

I. Complete the following sentences using the correct word to accomplish the expression.

- 1 I knew he would _____ famous one day.
- 2 He said that _____ help me.
- 3 I asked him to walk faster but he _____.
- 4 As children we would _____ together every day.
- 5 Nobody knew that one day he _____ be rich.
- 6 If you asked me _____ say you were crazy.
- 7 Would you _____ to go?
- 8 Do you think he'd help? | I'm sure _____.
- 9 He would _____ to be improving.
- 10 We want to play tennis. I wish _____ stop raining.

II. Complete the following sentences, using the indicated verbs in the Simple conjugation with the auxiliary would. For example:

I _____ some coffee. (to like)

I would like some coffee.

_____ he _____ us? (to believe)

Would he believe us?

They _____ not _____ the interruption. (to mind)

They would not mind the interruption.

_____ you not _____ to stay at home? (to prefer)

Would you not prefer to stay at home?

1. We _____ our best. (to try)
2. _____ you not _____ your glasses? (to need)
3. I _____ everything carefully. (to plan)
4. _____ they _____ us? (to remember)
5. _____ he not _____ willing to help them? (to be)
6. _____ she not _____ a good job? (to do)
7. We _____ not _____ much luggage. (to bring)
8. _____ they _____ their decision? (to reconsider)
9. You _____ a great deal. (to learn)
10. _____ he not _____ the tickets ahead of time? (to purchase)

III. Complete the following polite requests and suggestions, using the indicated verbs in the simple conjugation with the auxiliary would. For example:

_____ you _____ some help? (to like)

Would you like some help?

_____ you please _____ me the way to the post office? (to tell)

Would you please tell me the way to the post office?

1. _____ you _____ for some coffee? (to care)
2. _____ you not _____ to visit the library? (to prefer)
3. I think it _____ wise to let them know. (to be)
4. _____ you please _____ here? (to wait)
5. I _____ not _____ that excursion. (to recommend)
6. _____ you _____ the door open? (to hold)
7. I _____ to go to the beach.
8. _____ you like a beer?
9. _____ you like to come with us?
10. _____ you pass me that book?
11. I _____ some information about France
12. _____ you help me, please?
13. He said that he _____ later.
14. If you came, I _____ you the pictures.
15. I _____ to speak German.
16. I _____ to leave.

IV. Complete the following sentences, using the indicated verbs in the Continuous conjugation with the auxiliary would. For example:

I _____ for good weather. (to wish)

I would be wishing for good weather.

_____ you _____ them? (to visit)

Would you be visiting them?

He _____ not _____ to come. (to expect)

He would not be expecting to come.

_____ they not _____ their car? (to drive)

Would they not be driving their car?

1. I _____ not _____ overtime. (to work)
2. _____ she not _____ to stay? (to intend)
3. He _____ for us to call. (to wait)
4. _____ they _____ warm clothes? (to wear)
5. You _____ twenty dollars on books. (to spend)
6. _____ we _____ early? (to arrive)
7. _____ I not _____ the guests? (to receive)
8. They _____ not _____ him for a long time. (to see)
9. _____ he not _____ what to do? (to wonder)
10. She _____ not _____ her bicycle. (to ride)

V. Complete the following sentences, using the indicated verbs in the perfect conjugation with the auxiliary would. For example:

They _____ this interesting. (to find) They would have found this interesting.

_____ she _____ without us? (to come) Would she have come without us?

He _____ not _____ the map. (to lose) He would not have lost the map.

_____ we not _____ him the news? (to tell) Would we not have told him the news?

1. I _____ everything. (to arrange)
2. She _____ not _____ to come. (to forget)
3. _____ they not _____ what to do? (to know)
4. _____ he _____ this route? (to choose)
5. We _____ them make a contribution. (to let)
6. _____ you not _____ it was missing? (to notice)
7. He _____ not _____ it to your old address. (to send)
8. _____ you _____ it? (to mention)
9. I _____ able to find you. (to be)
10. _____ they not _____ us? (to join)

VI. Complete the following sentences, using the indicated verbs in the Perfect Continuous conjugation with the auxiliary would. For example:

He _____ to see us. (to hope) He would have been hoping to see us.

_____ you _____ to come? (to plan) Would you have been planning to come?

We _____ not _____ rubber boots. (to wear) We would not have been wearing rubber boots.

_____ she not _____ this? (to expect) Would she not have been expecting this?

1. I _____ to catch the bus. (to hurry)
2. _____ you _____ with us? (to stay)
3. He _____ not _____ by train. (to travel)
4. _____ we not _____ you here? (to meet)
5. They _____ to Halifax. (to come)
6. _____ we _____ a report? (to make)
7. _____ she not _____ the parcels? (to open)
8. We _____ not _____ to the radio. (to listen)
9. You _____ for a long time. (to wait)
10. _____ they _____ the operation? (to run)

VII. Put the verb into the correct form.

For example:

If I found a \$100 bill on the street, I **would keep** (keep) it.
They'd be very angry if you didn't visit (not / visit) them.

1. If the company offered me the job, I think I _____ (take) it.
2. I'm sure Liz will lend you some money. I would be very surprised if she _____ (refuse).
3. Many people would be out of work if that factory _____ (close) down.
4. If she sold her car, she _____ (not / get) much money for it.
5. They're expecting us. They would be disappointed if we _____ (not / come).
6. Would George be angry if I _____ (take) his bicycle without asking?
7. Ann gave me this ring. She _____ (be) terribly upset if I lost it.
8. If someone _____ (walk) in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened.
9. What would happen if you _____ (not / go) to work tomorrow?
10. I'm sure she _____ (understand) if you explained the situation to her.

VIII. Make questions.

For example:

Perhaps one day somebody will give you a lot of money.
What **would** you do if someone gave you a lot of money?

1. Perhaps one day a millionaire will ask you to marry him/her.

What would you do if _____ ?

2. Perhaps one day you will lose your passport in a foreign country.

What would you do if _____ ?

3. Perhaps one day somebody will throw an egg at you.

What would you do if _____ ?

4. Perhaps one day your car will be stolen.

What would you do if _____ ?

5. Perhaps one day somebody will park a car on your foot.

What would you do if _____ ?

1.4. Would Mind / Do you Mind

Would mind is used to make a polite request. If you want to sound particularly polite, or if you think the answer may be negative, you can also use **Would you mind + verb-ing** as the preferred alternative to Could you...?. For example:

- Would you mind closing the window?
- Would you mind waiting a few minutes? I need to buy some stamps.
- Would you mind if we didn't come tonight? We're just really tired, that's all.
- Would you mind locking the door when you leave? ~ No, not at all!
- Could you please lock the door when you leave? ~ Yes, certainly!
- If you're not busy at the moment, would you mind helping me with my homework?
- If you're not busy at the moment, could you give me a hand with my homework?
- I didn't think you would mind
- Would you mind pulling up a little bit?
- Would you mind checking if he's home?
- Would you mind closing the door?
- Would you mind handing over X?
- Would you mind if I ask for ?
- Would you mind if I brought my niece?
- Would you mind if I open it ?
- Would you mind letting me telephone...
- Would you mind not doing things?
- Would you mind not parking here?
- Would you mind stop
- Would you mind stopping talking?
- Would you mind telling me...?

Use of Would you mind / Do you mind...?

The structures Would you mind...? and Do you mind...? are often used to ask people to do things, or to ask for permission. After would you mind / do you mind, we can use -ing forms or if-clauses.

- Would you mind opening the window? / Do you mind opening the window? (= Please open the window.)
- Would you mind moving a bit? / Do you mind moving a bit?
- Would you mind my smoking? / Do you mind my smoking? (= Can I smoke?)
- Would you mind if I opened the window? / Do you mind if I opened the window ?
- Would you mind if I smoke / Do you mind if I smoke?

We can use Do you mind...? to ask general questions about people's feelings. Would you mind...? is not used for this purpose. For example:

Do you mind people smoking in public places? / Do you mind if people smoke in public places?

(NOT Would you mind people smoking in public places?)

We can use No or Not at all to give permission after Would you mind...? / Do you mind...? For example:

'Do you mind if I smoke?' 'No, please do.'

'Would you mind if I looked at your paper?' 'Not at all. Please do.'

Would Mind and Do you Mind Exercises

<p>1.- Would you mind _____ with my luggage?</p> <p>a. give me a hand b. giving me a hand c. gave me a hand</p>	<p>2. Could you please _____ on my bag?</p> <p>a. keeping an eye b. mind keeping c. keep an eye</p>
<p>3. _____ tell me where the bus stop is?</p> <p>a. Would you mind b. Do you mind c. Could you please</p>	<p>4. _____ turning down your radio?</p> <p>a. Would you mind b. Could you please c. Please</p>
<p>5. I speak to Mr. Smith, please? (Formal polite request)</p> <p>a. Can b. May c. Would d. Would you mind if</p>	<p>6. _____ you open the window, please? It's hot in here. (Polite request)</p> <p>a. Could b. Couldn't c. Won't c. Wouldn't</p>
<p>7. _____ buying two loaves of bread on your way home? (Polite request)</p> <p>a. Could you b. Will you c. Would you d. Would you mind</p>	<p>8. Would you mind if I _____ your dictionary for an hour or so? (Polite request)</p> <p>a. borrowed b. will borrow c. would borrow</p>
<p>9. Would you mind if I _____ come to your party? (Asking for permission)</p> <p>a. didn't b. won't c. wouldn't</p>	<p>10. Mrs. Redding, _____ lend me two hundred dollars till next week, please? (Polite request)</p> <p>a. can you b. could you c. do you mind d. would you mind</p>
<p>11. Would you mind _____ here? I have a headache. (Polite request)</p> <p>a. not to smoke b. not smoke c. no smoking d. not smoking</p>	<p>12. Betty, _____ help me with this grammar exercise, please? (Informal request)</p> <p>a. can you b. can't you c. won't you d. do you mind</p>
<p>13. Could I use your cell phone, please? – Sorry, you _____. (Permission not given)</p> <p>a. can't b. couldn't c. mustn't d. won't</p>	<p>10. Could I stay here for a while? – Yes, you _____. (Permission given)</p> <p>a. could b. can c. will d. must</p>

1.5. May vs. Might

A modal auxiliary verb is used to modify the mood of a verb. Here is a list of the modal auxiliary verbs:

May: “May” is used to express permission or possibility. The negative of *may* is “may not”.

Example: I may become a doctor.

In this example “may” is used to express the possibility of me becoming a doctor in the future.

Example: May I have a glass of water?

In this example “may” is used to ask permission to have a glass of water.

Directions: Make your own sentences using “may”.

1) _____

2) _____

Might: “Might” is used to express possibility. It differs from “may” in that the possibility it expresses is usually smaller. The negative of might is “might not”.

Example: I might become a doctor when I grow up, but I doubt it.

In this example “might” is used to express the small possibility that I will become a doctor when I grow up.

Directions: Now make your own sentences using “might”.

1) _____

2) _____

Directions: Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.

1) When I grow up, I (may, might) become an engineer.

2) There is a small chance the we (may, might) go to the beach this weekend.

3) There is a good change that we (might, may) have to postpone the meeting.

4) Billy and I (may, might) cook dinner tonight.

5) The airplane (might, may) crash.

6) You never know, I (may, might) become president one day.

7) (May, Might) I have a piece of bread please?

8) It (might, may) snow tonight, but I doubt it.

9) If Jane studied harder, she (might, may) have gotten a better grade on the test.

10) I (might, may) not be coming to your party tonight. I told my mother that I would stay home and make cookies with her already. I’m sorry.

1.6. Must / Have to

A modal auxiliary verb is used to modify the mood of a verb. Here is a list of the modal auxiliary verbs:

Must: “Must” has two functions. First it expresses a strong belief. This belief is not based on fact, but rather on logic. Second, it expresses an obligation. The source of this obligation is internal (coming from oneself). The negative of must is “must not” or the contraction “mustn’t”.

Example: My keys must be around here somewhere.

In this example “must” expresses a strong belief that is based on logic.

Example: I must climb Mount Everest.

In this example “must” expresses the obligation to climb Mount Everest that comes from an internal source (no one external to me is forcing me to do it).

Directions: Make your own sentences using “must”.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Have to: “Have to” has several functions. First it expresses a strong belief. This belief is not based on fact, but rather on logic. Second, it expresses an obligation. The source of this obligation is external (coming from your boss, the law, an authority). The negative of have is “do not have to”.

Example: Yoko has to win this race to advance to the next round.

In this example “has to” expresses a strong belief that is based on logic.

Example: My mother says that I have to make my bed.

In this example “have to” expresses an obligation coming from an external source (my mother).

Directions: Now make your own sentences using “would”.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Directions: Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.

- 1) My boss told me that I (have to, must) work overtime this week.
- 2) I (must, have to) get my hair cut before the dance.
- 3) She (has to, must) pay monthly rent to live in her apartment.
- 4) Ted’s dad said that he (must, has to) clean his room before he can play.
- 5) I (have to, must) buy those pretty red shoes.
- 6) The runner (has to, must) win the race to get a gold medal.
- 7) The police officer said that I (must, have to) go to jail.
- 8) I (must, have to) win this game of cards.
- 9) I (have to, must) become a tennis champion.
- 10) People (must, have to) eat to live.

1.7. Ought to, Had Better

Ought to: “Ought to” is used to express the ideal (best) action. It is different from “should” in that it gives a sentence a more obligatory tone. The negative of ought is “ought not” or the contraction “oughtn’t”.

Example: I ought to become a doctor because my father was a doctor.

In this example “ought to” is used to express the ideal and somewhat obligatory action to become a doctor.

Directions: Make your own sentences using “ought to”.

1) _____

2) _____

Had better: “Had better” is used in the same way as “ought” (they are rough synonyms). The negative of had better is “had better not”.

Example: He had better wash his hands before he eats.

In this example “had better” is used to express the ideal and somewhat obligatory action to wash his hands before he eats.

Directions: Now make your own sentences using “had better”.

1) _____

2) _____

Directions: Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.

1) I (had better / ought to, will) wash the dishes before mom gets home.

2) If she wants to, Hopi (had better / ought to, could) become a famous actor.

3) I can’t decide if I (had better / ought to, should) go to the movie tonight. I guess I will, because I don’t have anything else to do.

4) Jerry (had better / ought to, might) mow the lawn before the family picnic.

5) The firemen (would, ought to / had better) extinguish the fire quickly.

6) Drivers (had better / ought to, have to) stop at red lights.

7) Trees (had better / ought to, can) make light into food.

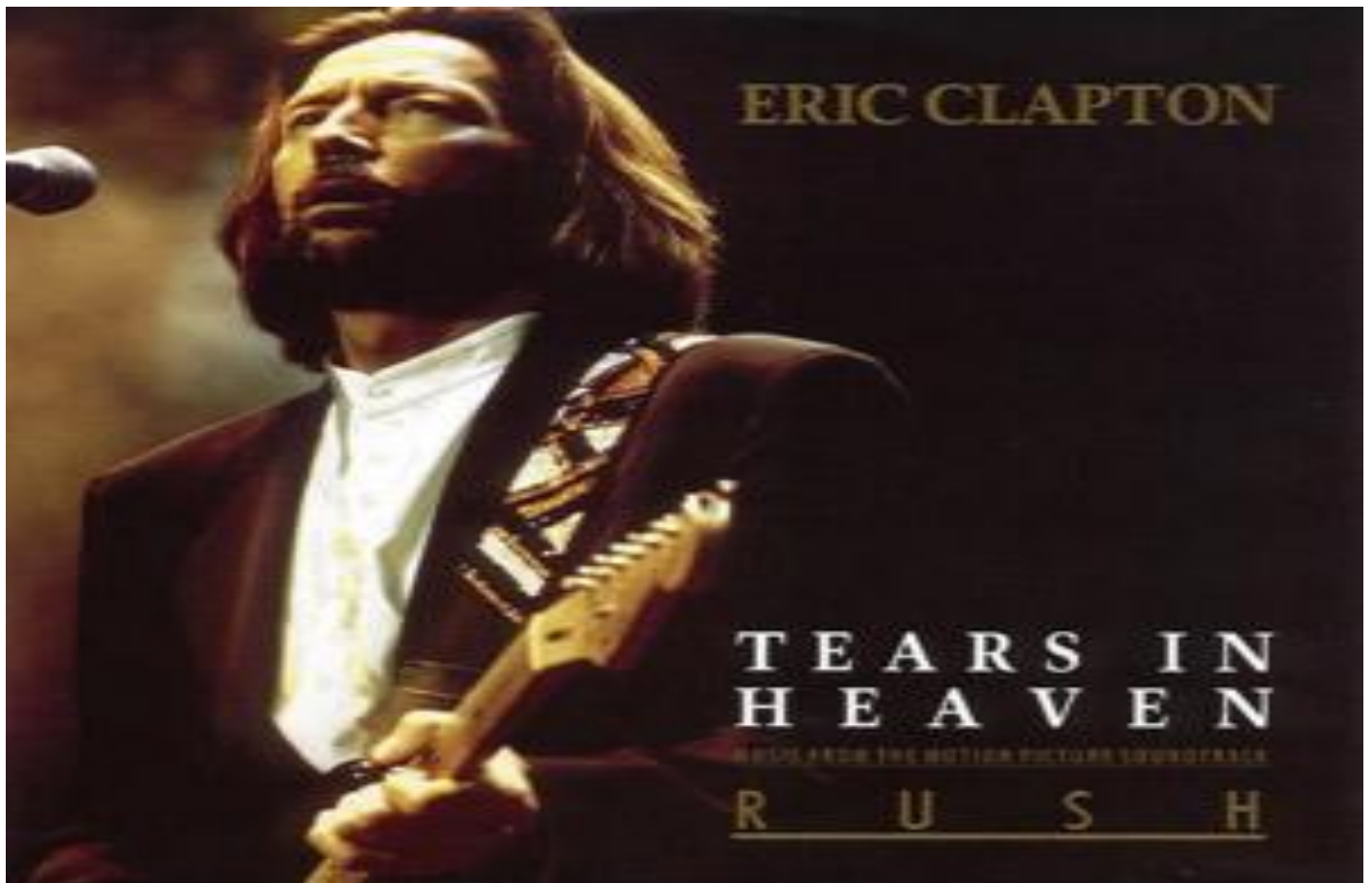
8) They (had better / ought to, may) eat a cookie.

9) The students (had better / ought to, could) finish their homework before class.

10) The war (had better / ought to, used to) end soon.

LISTENING ACTIVITY
(Vocabulary)

PRAYED	IF	COULD
SAW	BEYOND	WOULD
KNOW	TROUGH	MUST
CARRY	PEACE	CAN BRING
STAND	TEARS	CAN BEND
HELP	HEAVEN	CAN BREAK
I'LL FIND	NAME	CAN'T STAY
DON'T BELONG	SAME	WILL



TEARS IN HEAVEN (Erick Clapton)

_____ you know my _____
_____ I saw you in _____?
_____ it be the _____
_____ I _____ you in heaven?
I _____ be strong and _____ on
'cause I _____ I _____ here in heaven.
_____ you _____ my hand
_____ I saw you in _____?
_____ you _____ me _____
_____ I saw you in _____?
_____ my way _____ night and day
'cause I know I just _____ here in heaven.
Time _____ you down,
Time _____ your knee,
Time _____ your heart.
Have you _____ in peace?, prayed in _____?
_____ the door
There's _____ I'm sure.
And I _____ there be no more _____ in heaven.
_____ you _____ my _____
_____ I _____ you in _____?
_____ it be the _____
_____ I _____ you in _____?
I _____ be _____ and _____ on
'cause I know I _____ here in heaven,
'cause I know I _____ here in heaven,



Readings with Modals

Reading 1

When I was a boy, I couldn't go out like my other friends. My mom always used to tell me "you shouldn't be outside with those kids, you could be doing something more productive instead". I used to think "If you just would let me live my life..." but i never said a word.

When I was 15, my mom died and I know I shouldn't take that as a pretext of what I did with my life. I remember that I started smoking and drinking (like my other friends) and when I was 17 i became addicted to heroin. Then my friends started telling me "You ought to stop partying all day, you look like crap" But I never listened to them, I knew I could die but I didn't really care. One day, I went to a party with my girlfriend, she loved me although I didn't deserve that, and I remember I got really drunk there. She told me I couldn't even stay still, so she would drive me back home. I told her "I'm ok, I can drive, you need to relax" and she looked really nervous but she didn't say a word.

When I was driving, something inside my head told me "You shouldn't be driving... You could have an accident and you're with your girlfriend... You ought to stop at the side of the freeway and let her drive" But once again, I didn't listen. I'm not sure of what happened next. I just remember I got knocked out and my head was bleeding so bad... But I didn't worry about myself, I started to call my girlfriend, I didn't know where she was... She whispered "I'm here... I'm ok" and when I could stand up, I followed her voice and found her. She looked really bad, that's when I realised I had to change... I started to pray for her, She just told me "You need to change, You can't live like this anymore... I might die, I think I will, but you'll be fine... Just take care and would you do me a favor?" I didn't say a word... She whispered once again "Things could have been better, you know? I should have know that you would never change" And she closed her eyes. I was speechless, i couldn't believe she was dead. Then the ambulance arrived and I wish i would have died as well.

When I got home, I thought "man, look what you've done... she's dead because of you, you must change, you have to do better with your life, you can't live like this, you'll end up worse than your mom or her" And this time, I did listen to that voice. I started college and I'll become a lawyer soon. I miss my girlfriend so much, but i know if she could say something now, she probably would say "I'm proud of you, you dared to change and your mom would be proud of you as well, we might be together some day, but for now, do the best you can"

Now translate the Reading 1

[illegible]

Reading 2

Janet was employed as a graphic designer at a very successful advertising company. She had worked there for two years, when she was offered a promotion to become head of the graphic solutions department. She was obviously very happy when she heard of her promotion. However, she was also rather concerned as she had also recently found out that she was pregnant. In the past, other women who had had children had found it difficult to continue working full time. Later that day, she asked her husband what he thought she should do. He felt that she should first accept the promotion and then, a few months later, tell her employers about her pregnancy. In this way, her husband felt, she would not jeopardize her promotion. Janet wasn't so sure this was a good suggestion, as she felt that it might be dishonest of her to not let her employers know about the change in her condition. She telephoned her best friend, who had also had the same problem previously, and asked for her advice. Cheryl, her best friend, asked her if she felt that she would be able to continue working as hard after the birth of her child as she had been working up to that point in time. Janet assured her that this was the case and so her friend told her to trust her husband's judgment.

A few months later, Janet told her employers about her pregnancy. At first, they congratulated her on her pregnancy and wished her all the best. Over the next few weeks, she felt that her workload was slowly increasing to the point that she could not handle the amount of work required of her. She scheduled an appointment with her boss, and presented her dilemma to him. He said that he felt for her, but that, because of a recent increase in sales accounts, he could do nothing about the increased workload. Disappointed, Janet went back to work and did her absolute best to keep up with the work. Unfortunately, the workload just continued to grow. Later that month, she received a call from the personnel department and was told to come speak to the personnel director. The personnel director told her that, due to her inability to keep up with the demands of her job, they were going to have to let her go. Janet couldn't believe what she was hearing. She asked him why, if a few months earlier they had promoted her for her excellence, they had now decided to let her go. It seemed ridiculous. He said that he was truly sorry, but that they had no other choice and asked her to gather her things and leave.

Now translate the Reading 2

[illegible]

UNIT II

2.1. Indirect Speech (Past Tense)

Indirect Speech (also referred to as 'reported speech') refers to a sentence reporting what someone has said. It is almost always used in spoken English. We may report what he said without quoting his exact words. This method is called Indirect Speech or Reported Speech.

- If the reporting verb (i.e. said) is in the past, the reported clause will be in a past form. This form is usually one step back into the past from the original. We have used the conjunction 'that' before the Indirect Statement.

For example:

- He said that the test was difficult.
- She said that she watched TV every day.
- Jack said that he came to school every day.

Structure of Indirect Speech in Past

Simple Past <i>He said (that) he went to school every day.</i>	Past Progressive <i>He said (that) he was going to school every day.</i>
Past Perfect <i>He said (that) he had gone to school every day.</i>	Past Perfect Continuous <i>She said (that) she had been going to school everyday.</i>
Past Progressive + Simple Past <i>He was saying (that) he went to school every day.</i>	Past Progressive + Past Perfect <i>He was saying (that) he had gone to school every day.</i>
Could <i>He said (that) he could go to school every day.</i>	Might <i>He said (that) he might go to school every day.</i>
Had to <i>He said (that) he had to go to school every day.</i>	Should <i>He said (that) he should go to school every day.</i>
Ought to <i>He said (that) he ought to go to school every day.</i>	Would <i>He said (that) he would go to school every day.</i>

Examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton said that he was very busy then. • He said that his mother was writing letter. • He said that he was unwell. • He said that his mother was writing letter. • He said that he had passed the examination. • He said that his horse had died in the night. • John said that he knew her address. • The teacher said that the earth went round the sun. • She said that German was easy to learn. • He said that he has passed the examination. • He said that his horse died in the night. • He said that he did not believe me. • She said to him that she did not believe him. • I said to him that I did not believe him. • I said to you that I do not believe you. • He said that he was glad to be there that evening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He said that he was there the day before. • He asked me what I was doing. • A stranger enquired where I lived. • The Policemen asked us where we were going. • He asked them whether they would listen to such a man. • Would they, he asked, listen to such a man. • His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than his father. • Raja ordered John to go away. • He requested Mary to wait there till he returned. • The Judge commanded them to call the first witness. • He shouted to them to let him go. • He urged them to be quite and listen to his words. • He exclaimed sadly that he was undone. • Alice exclaimed that he was very clever. • He applauded him, saying that he had done well. • He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to resolve.
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Indirect Speech Exercises

1. "I have a toothache." He said that _____
2. "I will open the window." He said that _____
3. "She has gone on holiday." He said that _____
4. "Go away!", he said to me. He _____
5. "Where is my hat?", he asked me. He _____
6. "We're going to the cinema." He said that _____
7. "You have to do your best", he said to us. He said that _____
8. "Who will you tell?", he asked me. He _____
9. "They should go to the police". He said that _____
10. "I don't know." He said that _____
11. I am going to the cinema with my girlfriend. He said _____
12. You have bought yourself a lovely new dress! He told her _____
13. They are waiting outside. He announced _____
14. I have been smoking too much. She said _____
15. I lost my temper last week. He said _____
16. I was as sick as a dog yesterday. She told me _____
17. You play the piano very well. He told her _____
18. She has given me a birthday gift! He announced that _____
19. He is sitting right behind me. I told her that _____
20. I will answer the phone. He announced that _____
21. Where are you going? He asked me _____
22. How did you do that? They wanted to know _____
23. Who will come to the cinema with us? They asked _____
24. Why are you so sad? She asked me _____
25. What is the matter? They wondered _____
26. How could they be so impatient? I wondered _____
27. Which compact disk are you taking with you? I asked him _____
28. What am I to do? He wondered _____
29. How do you know that? I asked him _____
30. Are you enjoying yourself? He asked me _____

2.2. Lend vs. Borrow

The difference between lend and borrow is the following.

Lend means to give something and borrow means to take something.

For example:

Could you give me some money, please? / Could you lend me some money, please?

She took some money from me. / She borrowed some money from me.

Use 'lend' to express the act of giving money or to another person for a period of time before expecting repayment of the original money (plus interest if a commercial loan). For example:

Can you lend me \$20 until tomorrow?

The bank loaned her enough to purchase a new car.

Important Note: You can also 'lend' objects or things. In this case, the object is expected to be given back after a certain period of time.

Verb Forms: Lend - Lent - Lent - Lending

Use 'borrow' to express the act of taking money from another person or institution to pay back after a certain period of time. For example:

I borrowed \$50 from a friend last week.

How much have you borrowed from the bank?

Important Note: You can also 'borrow' objects or things. In this case, the object is expected to be given back after a certain period of time.

Verb Forms: Borrow - Borrowed - Borrowed - Borrowing

BORROW OR LEND?

Key

You borrow things from the owner.

The owner lends you things / lends things to you.

- **borrow (borrowed, borrowed)**

I borrowed this book from my brother. (The owner of the book is my brother, I just took it for a determined period of time).

That kid is always borrowing from his friends.

- **lend (lent, lent)**

My brother lent me this book. (He is the owner of the book, and he gave it to me for a determined period of time).

Banks usually lend money.

Borrow or Lend

Word	Explanation	Example
Borrow	to take and use sth. that belongs to sb. else	I'd like to borrow your umbrella.
Lend	to give sth. to sb. that belongs to you	I can lend you my umbrella.

Borrow or lend? - Choose the correct word.

- 1) Could you _____ me some money, please?
- 2) Some pupils can _____ books from their school.
- 3) Will you _____ me your umbrella till tomorrow?
- 4) Should I _____ him my football?
- 5) You may _____ my bike, but be careful.
- 6) Could I _____ your cup?
- 7) You can _____ your book to Steve.
- 8) Why do students _____ so much money from their parents?
- 9) Peter won't _____ his car to anyone.
- 10) Will your mother _____ you some money?
- 11) Can I _____ your mobile for a minute, please?
- 12 Don't _____ him the money. He should ask the bank, not you.
- 13 She never gave me back the 100 Euros she _____ off me.
- 14 Sometimes Dad _____ me his car for the weekend.
- 15 Could I _____ your calculator, please?
- 16 Could you _____ me your calculator, please?
- 17 You wouldn't _____ me a 1000 Baht, would you?
- 18 Jason asked me if he could _____ my camara but I said no.
- 19 Has someone _____ my stapler without asking?
- 20 Mum offered to _____ us some money toward a new car.
- 21 Mr Micawber was always _____ money off people.
- 22 After I got caught in the rain, Clare _____ me some dry clothes.

2.2. Present Unreal Conditional

UNREAL CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WITH <i>IF</i> CLAUSES		Unreal conditional sentences describe imaginary situations and consequences in the present	
What would you do if you found \$750,000?			
IMAGINARY SITUATION (with simple past forms)		IMAGINARY CONSEQUENCE (with modals <i>would</i> , <i>might</i> or <i>could</i>)	
If I found \$750,000,		I wouldn't return it so fast.	
If I found \$750,000,		I might go to Las Vegas.	
If I found \$750,000,		I could double it in a casino.	
If I found \$750,000,		I would go straight to the police.	
If I found \$750,000,		I'd go straight to the police.	

FORM

[If / When ... Simple Present ..., ... Simple Present ...]
[... Simple Present ... if / when ... Simple Present ...]

USE

The Present Real Conditional is used to talk about what you normally do in real-life situations.

Examples:

- If I **go** to a friend's house for dinner, I usually **take** a bottle of wine or some flowers.
- When I **have** a day off from work, I often **go** to the beach.
- If the weather **is** nice, she **walks** to work.
- Jerry **helps** me with my homework when he **has** time.
- I **read** if there **is** nothing on TV.
- A: What **do you do** when it **rains**?
B: I **stay** at home.
- A: Where **do you stay** if you **go** to Sydney?
B: I **stay** with my friends near the harbor.

IMPORTANT *If / When*

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Present Real Conditional. Using "if" suggests that something happens less frequently. Using "when" suggests that something happens regularly.

Examples:

- **When** I have a day off from work, I usually go to the beach.
I REGULARLY HAVE DAYS OFF FROM WORK.
- **If** I have a day off from work, I usually go to the beach.
I RARELY HAVE DAYS OFF FROM WORK.

Present Unreal Conditional

FORM

[IF ... SIMPLE PAST ..., ... WOULD + VERB ...]

[... WOULD + VERB ... IF ... SIMPLE PAST ...]

USE

The Present Unreal Conditional is used to talk about what you would generally do in imaginary situations.

Examples:

- If I **owned** a car, I **would drive** to work. But I don't own a car.
- She **would travel** around the world if she **had** more money. But she doesn't have much money.
- I **would read** more if I **didn't watch** so much TV.
- Mary **would move** to Japan if she **spoke** Japanese.
- If they **worked** harder, they **would earn** more money.
- A: What **would** you **do** if you **won** the lottery?
B: I **would buy** a house.
- A: Where **would** you **live** if you **moved** to the U.S.?
B: I **would live** in Seattle.

EXCEPTION If I were ...

In the Present Unreal Conditional, the form "was" is not considered grammatically correct. In written English or in testing situations, you should always use "were." However, in everyday conversation, "was" is often used.

Examples:

- If he **were** French, he would live in Paris.
- If she **were** rich, she would buy a yacht.
- I would play basketball if I **were** taller.
- I would buy that computer if it **were** cheaper.
- I would buy that computer if it **was** cheaper. *Not Correct (BUT OFTEN SAID IN CONVERSATION.)*

IMPORTANT Only use "If"

Only the word "if" is used with the Present Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

Examples:

- I would buy that computer **when** it were cheaper. *Not Correct*
- I would buy that computer **if** it were cheaper. *Correct*

EXCEPTION Conditional with Modal Verbs

There are some special conditional forms for modal verbs in English:

WOULD + CAN = COULD

WOULD + SHALL = SHOULD

WOULD + MAY = MIGHT

The words "can," "shall" and "may" cannot be used with "would." Instead, they must be used in these special forms.

Examples:

- If I went to Egypt, I **would can** learn Arabic. *Not Correct*
- If I went to Egypt, I **could** learn Arabic. *Correct*
- If she had time, she **would may** go to the party. *Not Correct*
- If she had time, she **might** go to the party. *Correct*

The words "could," "should," "might" and "ought to" include conditional, so you cannot combine them with "would."

Examples:

- If I had more time, I **would could** exercise after work. *Not Correct*
- If I had more time, I **could** exercise after work. *Correct*
- If he invited you, you really **would should** go. *Not Correct*
- If he invited you, you really **should** go. *Correct*

Conditional Exercise

Present Unreal Conditional

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate conditional form.

Did you hear about that guy who won 180 million dollars in the lottery? If I (win)_____ that much money, I (quit)_____ my job the next day. I (travel)_____ around the world and (stay)_____ in the most luxurious hotels. If I (want)_____ anything, I (buy)_____ it. If I (see)_____ a beautiful Mercedes that I wanted, I (buy)_____ it. If I wanted to stay in a beautiful hotel and the hotel (be)_____ full, I (buy)_____ the hotel and make them give me a room. I (can)_____ do anything in the world if I had 180 million dollars ... Oh, I am starting to sound a little materialistic... Well... I (do)_____ good things with the money as well. If anybody (need)_____ help, I (give)_____ them some money to help them out. I (donate)_____ money to charities. I (give)_____ money to help support the arts. If I (win)_____ that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself. I (help)_____ as many people as possible.

2.3. Opposite Review.

Find the correct opposites of the given words. Choose the correct answer.

1) What's the opposite of <i>more</i> ? <input type="radio"/> few <input type="radio"/> less <input type="radio"/> a lot <input type="radio"/> many	2) What's the opposite of <i>alive</i> ? <input type="radio"/> asleep <input type="radio"/> dead <input type="radio"/> death <input type="radio"/> sick
3) What's the opposite of <i>loud</i> ? <input type="radio"/> soft <input type="radio"/> quite <input type="radio"/> quiet <input type="radio"/> noisy	4) What's the opposite of <i>happy</i> ? <input type="radio"/> glad <input type="radio"/> ugly <input type="radio"/> difficult <input type="radio"/> sad
5) What's the opposite of <i>last</i> ? <input type="radio"/> first <input type="radio"/> beginning <input type="radio"/> start <input type="radio"/> end	6) What's the opposite of <i>now</i> ? <input type="radio"/> always <input type="radio"/> never <input type="radio"/> then <input type="radio"/> soon
7) What's the opposite of <i>to buy</i> ? <input type="radio"/> to take <input type="radio"/> to sell <input type="radio"/> to bring <input type="radio"/> to lend	8) What's the opposite of <i>better</i> ? <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> worse <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> worst
9) What's the opposite of <i>dangerous</i> ? <input type="radio"/> easy <input type="radio"/> beautiful <input type="radio"/> safe <input type="radio"/> pleasant	10) What's the opposite of <i>cool</i> ? <input type="radio"/> warm <input type="radio"/> hot <input type="radio"/> cold <input type="radio"/> cooler

Find the correct opposites of the given words. Choose the correct answer.

1) What's the opposite of many? less few more most	2) What's the opposite of deep? shallow narrow thin low	3) What's the opposite of long? broad small thin short
4) What's the opposite of clean? tidy up clear dirty beautiful	5) What's the opposite of empty? shut open ugly full	6) What's the opposite of thin? light slow fat more
7) What's the opposite of big? huge small large less	8) What's the opposite of modern? older ancient new contemporary	09) What's the opposite of poor? wealth rich poverty wise
10) What's the opposite of to break? to join to fasten to mend to build	11) What's the opposite of early? soon late last first	12) What's the opposite of to lose? to forget to find to search to look for
13) What's the opposite of over? downstairs below under above	14) What's the opposite of rough? sharp heavy hard smooth	15) What's the opposite of heavy? light soft easy smooth
16) What's the opposite of to learn? to know to teach to forget to understand	17) What's the opposite of high? under low beneath down	18) What's the opposite of to start? to stop to begin to go on to continue
19) What's the opposite of to push? to tow to lift to pull to send	20) What's the opposite of to below? to to to to	21) What's the opposite of to defeat? to to to to
22) What's the opposite of to expensive? to to to to	23) What's the opposite of to hate? to to to to	24) What's the opposite of to hilly? to to to to
25) What's the opposite of to left? to to to to	26) What's the opposite of to behind? to to to to	27) What's the opposite of to servant? to to to to

2.3. Two word Verbs Review

What is a Prepositional Verb? What is a Phrasal Verb?

In English there exist two-part special verbs: prepositional verbs and phrasal verbs which reinforce or change the meaning of the basic verb. A prepositional verb is an idiom which consists of a verb followed by a preposition. Phrasal verbs -also known as two-part verbs or multi-word verbs- are idioms which consist of a verb followed by an adverb (also called adverbial particle, or just particle).

BASIC VERB: to look - PREPOSITIONAL VERB: to look for BASIC VERB: to look - PHRASAL VERB: to look down

What is a Preposition? What is an Adverbial Particle?

A preposition links nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. An adverbial particle is a part of the verb and depends on it modifying its meaning as a basic verb. In both prepositional or phrasal verbs, the preposition or adverbial particle extend the meaning of the basic verb to create a new meaning. Let's analyze the difference:

PREPOSITIONAL: Roberto lived down Madison Avenue.
--

In this example, down is a preposition (Roberto lived away from central Madison Avenue)

ADVERBIAL: Roberto lived down the situation.

In this example, down is an adverbial particle . It is a part of the verb and depends on it to create a new meaning (Roberto lived so as to annul his previous behavior)
--

With prepositional verbs you must place the preposition after the object, in affirmative and negative sentences whereas the object is placed at the end in the interrogative sentences or questions.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE: I'm looking for Martha

NEGATIVE SENTENCE: I'm not looking for Peter

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE: Who are you looking for?

Phrasal verbs show different characteristics which will be analyzed below.

1) Very often a phrasal verb has the same meaning as a basic verb. In that case, we prefer to use the phrasal instead of the basic verb to express something informally.

BASIC VERB: to compensate - PHRASAL VERB: to make up
--

FORMALLY: He tried to compensate for the damage.

INFORMALLY: He tried to make up for the damage.
--

2) A phrasal verb can be **transitive** or **intransitive**. A **transitive verb** is followed by an object, but an **intransitive verb** is not followed by an object.

TRANSITIVE VERB: to make up - She made up the gossip. (OBJECT: the gossip)

INTRANSITIVE VERB: to turn up - They turned up very late. (no object)
--

3) A transitive phrasal verb can be **separable** or **inseparable**. **Separable phrasals** take the object between the verb and the preposition. **Inseparable phrasals** take the object after the preposition. Some separable verbs can take a preposition in both places.

SEPARABLE PHRASAL: to take off (remove)

- He took off his hat (**Correct**) - He took the hat off (**Correct**)
- He took it off (**Correct**) - He took off it (**Not Correct**)

INSEPARABLE PHRASAL: to take off (leave the ground)

- His plane took off at 6 pm. (**Correct**) - His plane took at 6 pm off. (**Not Correct**)

Four Phrasal Verb Structures

1	VERB + PREPOSITION + OBJECT (transitive verb taking an object) The preposition is placed between the basic verb and the object. Blowing up the balloons for the party was easy.
2	VERB + ADVERBIAL PARTICLE + OBJECT (transitive verb taking an object) 1) If the object is a NOUN, the adverbial particle can be placed after the verb or after the object. The oldman gave away his houses. The oldman gave his houses away . 2) If the object is a PRONOUN, the adverbial particle is placed at the end. The oldman gave them away .
3	VERB + ADVERBIAL PARTICLE + PREPOSITION + OBJECT (transitive verb taking an object) The first particle is adverbial and the second one is a preposition. No extra word can be placed between both particles. Helen ran out without saying goodbye.
4	VERB + ADVERBIAL PARTICLE (intransitive verb not taking an object) The adverbial particle is placed immediately after the basic verb. Our car broke down yesterday morning.

Sometimes the use of many phrasal verbs varies between British and American English. For example, in order to express the idea of telephoning someone, British people use **to ring someone up** whereas the Americans prefer the expression **to call someone**.

Also, because of differences in dialect, the meanings of some phrasal verbs may vary among dictionaries.

Circle the correct answer

1. See if you can _____ where Santiago hid the presents. a. go over b. find out c. run into d. take up	2. The car was trying to _____ when the truck hit it. a. lay off b. warm up c. cut in d. run across
3. He's too fat. He needs to _____ the sweets. a. lay off b. keep out c. stand for d. drop out	4. Before driving, be sure to _____ the engine. a. clear up b. mess up c. make up d. warm up
5. When I was in Texas, I _____ an old friend from my country. a. made up b. crossed out c. fell apart d. ran across	6. He preferred to speak Spanish because he was _____ it. a. used to b. gone along with c. taken up with d. taken over
7. We need to _____ this problem. a. mess up b. clear up c. go along d. give out	8. I _____ to playing tennis last night. a. tried on b. kept off c. took up d. wasn't up
9. Polish your shoes and be sure you don't _____. a. keep them out b. jot them down c. mess them up d. take them over	10. We went to the restaurant and ordered hamburgers to _____. a. set out b. keep out c. point out d. take out
11. We have to go right now! It's too late to _____ now. a. back out b. cross out c. throw out d. keep out	12. Tom is sorry he _____ of school before he finished. a. wore out b. set out b. dropped out d. found out
13. I'm sure I'll _____ before I climb to the top of that tree. a. give out b. grow up c. jot down d. take out	14. Let me _____ your telephone number before you go. a. fall apart b. jot down c. make up d. take over
15. We won't _____ with bad behavior in the classroom. a. grow up b. clear up c. mess up d. put up	16. We all bought new coats before winter _____. a. cut in b. gave in c. set in d. ran in

2.2. Passive Voice (all tenses)

PASSIVE WITH BY (SIMPLE PAST) The passive changes the focus of a sentence.
For the simple past, use the **PAST OF BE + PAST PARTICIPLE**.

ACTIVE
Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty.

The French gave the statue to the U.S. in 1886.

PASSIVE
The Statue of Liberty was designed by Bartholdi.

The statue was given to the U.S. by the French in 1886.

The passive voice is used when focusing on the person or thing affected by an action.

- The Passive is formed: **PASSIVE SUBJECT + TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE**

The house was built in 1989.

- It is often used in business when the object of the action is more important than those who perform the action.

For Example:

We have produced over 20 different models in the past two years. **Changes to:** *Over 20 different models have been produced in the past two years.*

- If the agent is important (the person, company or thing that does the action) , use "by"

For Example:

Tim Wilson wrote "The Flight to Brunswick" in 1987. **Changes to:** *"The Flight to Brunswick" was written in 1987 by Tim Wilson.*

- Only verbs that take an object can be used in the passive voice.

Passive Voice Structure

Active	Passive	Time Reference
They make Fords in Cologne.	Fords are made in Cologne.	Present Simple
Susan is cooking dinner.	Dinner is being cooked by Susan	Present Continuous
James Joyce wrote "Dubliners".	"Dubliners" was written by James Joyces.	Past Simple
They were painting the house when I arrived.	The house was being painted when I arrived.	Past Continuous
They have produced over 20 models in the past two years.	Over 20 models have been produced in the past two years.	Present Perfect
They are going to build a new factory in Portland.	A new factory is going to be built in Portland.	Future Intention with Going to
I will finish it tomorrow.	It will be finished tomorrow.	Future Simple

Passive – Use

We only use the passive when we are interested in the object or when we do not know who caused the action.

Example: Appointments are required in such cases.


We can only form a passive sentence from an active sentence when there is an object in the active sentence.

Form

TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

How to form a passive sentence when an active sentence is given:

- object of the "active" sentence becomes subject in the "passive" sentence
- subject of the "active" sentence becomes "object" in the "passive" sentence" (or is left out)

Active:	Peter	builds	a house.
			
Passive:	A house	is built	by Peter.

Examples

Active	Peter	builds	a house.	Simple Present
Passive:	A house	is built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	built	a house.	Simple Past
Passive:	A house	was built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	has built	a house.	Present Perfect
Passive:	A house	has been built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	will build	a house.	Will-Future
Passive:	A house	will be built	by Peter.	
Active:	Peter	can build	a house.	Modals
Passive:	A house	can be built	by Peter.	

Passive Sentences - Exercises

Rewrite the sentences using Passive voice.

Example: Peter writes a letter. Answer: A letter is written, or A letter is written by Peter.

1) Julia rescued three cats.

2) The students handed in the reports.

3) Maria crashed into the blue car.

4) Alex learned the poem.

5) Steven has forgotten the book.

6) The mechanic has not repaired the DVD recorder.

7) They play handball.

8) Sue puts the rucksack on the floor.

9) The girls had lost the match.

10) The teacher is not going to open the window.

Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice.

Example: Frank built a house. Answer: A house was built, or A house was built by Frank.

1) She bought four apples.

2) We won the match.

3) The man stole the blue car.

4) The police arrested the thieves.

5) Jack swam the 200 metres.

6) The dog bit the old lady.

7) Tom and Max ate five hamburgers.

8) Oliver taught the children.

9) Victoria rode the brown horse.

10) Grandmother told good stories.

Passive - Sentences in the Simple Present Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice.

Example: Frank builds a house. Answer: A house is built. or A house is built by Frank.

1) Mr Jones watches the film.

2) The people speak English.

3) He reads comics.

4) We play volleyball.

5) They sing the song.

6) I take photos.

7) She does the housework.

8) The policemen help the children.

9) He writes text messages.

10) Mother waters the flowers.

UNIT III

3.1. Past of Modals

Past modals come in two forms. The first type is the easiest and usually requires only a simple word change:

I can drive.	(present ability)
I <i>could</i> drive when I was 16.	(past ability)
I have to go to California.	(present obligation)
I <i>had</i> to go to California.	(past obligation)
Lenny will pay tomorrow.	(future intention)
Lenny said he <i>would</i> pay tomorrow.	(future reported from the past)

Past modals with *have*

Some *past modals* can be formed by using *have* + *the past participle* of the *main verb* immediately after the modal. (*should have, could have, would have*, etc.)

However, since modals express *possibility, intention, obligation*, etc., they do not always indicate a definite tense. Therefore, when using *past modals with have*, special meanings need to be considered.

I should go to the funeral.	(I feel an obligation to go--later.)
I <i>should have gone</i> to the funeral.	(I didn't go. Now I regret it.)
Lex might take Karen to the airport.	(It's a future possibility.)
Lex <i>might have taken</i> Karen to the airport.	(He may be on his way there now.)
Lex <i>could have taken</i> Karen to the airport.	(Most likely he didn't.)
Lex <i>would have taken</i> Karen to the airport.	(He didn't. He had an excuse.)
Otis didn't come to work yesterday.	(past fact)
He <i>had to take care of</i> his children.	(past obligation)
His children <i>must have been</i> sick.	(conjecture about the past)

Choose one of the following to complete the sentences.

Must have - Might have - Should have - Can't have

1. John _____ gone on holiday. I saw him this morning downtown.
2. Nobody answered the phone at the clinic. It _____ closed early.
3. I _____ revised more for my exams. I think I'll fail!
4. Sarah looks really pleased with herself. She _____ passed her driving test this morning.
5. I didn't know you were going to Phil's party yesterday. You _____ told me!
6. I can't believe Jim hasn't arrived yet. He _____ caught the wrong train.
7. I can't believe Jim hasn't arrived yet. He _____ caught the correct train.
8. Don't lie to me that you were ill yesterday. You _____ been ill - Don said you were at the ice hockey match last night.
9. I don't know where they went on holiday but they bought Euros before they left so they _____ gone to France or Germany.
10. His number was busy all night - he _____ been on the phone continuously for hours.
11. It _____ been Mickey I saw at the party. He didn't recognize me at all.

3.2. Prefixes

A prefix goes at the beginning of a word. A suffix goes at the end.

A prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or change its meaning. This is a list of the most common prefixes in English, together with their basic meaning and some examples. You can find more detail or precision for each prefix in any good dictionary. The origins of words are extremely complicated. You should use this list as a guide only, to help you understand possible meanings. But be very careful, because often what appears to be a prefix is not a prefix at all. Note also that this list does not include elements like "auto-" or "bio-", because these are "combining forms", not prefixes.

A prefix goes at the beginning of a word.

A suffix goes at the end of a word.

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a- <i>also an-</i>	not, without	atheist, anaemic
a-	to, towards	aside, aback
	in the process of, in a particular state	a-hunting, aglow
a-	of	anew
	completely	abashed
ab- <i>also abs-</i>	away, from	abdicate, abstract
ad- <i>also a-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, at- as-, at-</i>	movement to, change into, addition or increase	advance, adulterate, adjunct, ascend, affiliate, affirm, aggravate, alleviate, annotate, apprehend, arrive, assemble, attend
ante-	before, preceding	antecedent, ante-room
anti- <i>also ant-</i>	opposing, against, the opposite	anti-aircraft, antibiotic, anticlimax, Antarctic
be-	all over, all around	bespatter, beset
	completely	bewitch, bemuse
	having, covered with	bejewelled
	affect with (added to nouns)	befog
	cause to be (added to adjectives)	becalm
com- <i>also co-, col-, con-, cor-</i>	with, jointly, completely	combat, codriver, collude, confide, corrode

contra-	against, opposite	contraceptive
counter-	opposition, opposite direction	counter-attack, counteract
de-	down, away	descend, despair, depend, deduct
	completely	denude, denigrate
	removal, reversal	de-ice, decamp
dia- <i>also di-</i>	through, across	diagonal
dis- <i>also di-</i>	negation, removal, expulsion	disadvantage, dismount, disbud, disbar
en- <i>also em-</i>	put into or on	engulf, enmesh
	bring into the condition of	enlighten, embitter
	intensification	entangle, enrage
ex- <i>also e-, ef-</i>	out	exit, exclude, expand
	upward	exalt, extol
	completely	excruciate, exasperate
	previous	ex-wife
extra-	outside, beyond	extracurricular
hemi-	half	hemisphere
hyper-	beyond, more than, more than normal	hypersonic, hyperactive
hypo-	under	hypodermic, hypothermia
in- <i>also il-, im-</i> <i>also il-, im-, ir-</i>	not, without	infertile, inappropriate, impossible
	in, into, towards, inside	influence, influx, imbibe
infra-	below	infrared, infrastructure
inter-	between, among	interact, interchange
intra-	inside, within	intramural, intravenous
non-	absence, negation	non-smoker, non-alcoholic
ob- <i>also oc-, of-, op-</i>	blocking, against, concealing	obstruct, occult, offend, oppose

out-	surpassing, exceeding	outperform
	external, away from	outbuilding, outboard
over-	excessively, completely	overconfident, overburdened, overjoyed
	upper, outer, over, above	overcoat, overcast
peri-	round, about	perimeter
post-	after in time or order	postpone
pre-	before in time, place, order or importance	pre-adolescent, prelude, precondition
pro-	favouring, in support of	pro-African
	acting for	proconsul
	motion forwards or away	propulsion
	before in time, place or order	prologue
re-	again	repaint, reappraise, reawake
semi-	half, partly	semicircle, semi-conscious
sub- <i>also suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sur-, sus-</i>	at a lower position	submarine, subsoil
	lower in rank	sub-lieutenant
	nearly, approximately	sub-tropical
syn- <i>also sym-</i>	in union, acting together	synchronize, symmetry
trans-	across, beyond	transnational, transatlantic
	into a different state	translate
ultra-	beyond	ultraviolet, ultrasonic
	extreme	ultramicroscopic
un-	not	unacceptable, unreal, unhappy, unmanned
	reversal or cancellation of action or state	unplug, unmask
under-	beneath, below	underarm, undercarriage
	lower in rank	undersecretary
	not enough	underdeveloped

3.3. Past Unreal

FORM

[IF ... PAST PERFECT ..., ... WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE ...]

[... WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE ... IF ... PAST PERFECT ...]

USE

The Past Unreal Conditional is used to talk about imaginary situations in the past. You can describe what you would have done differently or how something could have happened differently if circumstances had been different.

Examples:

- If I **had owned** a car, I **would have driven** to work. But I didn't own one, so I took the bus.
- She **would have traveled** around the world if she **had had** more money. But she didn't have much money, so she never traveled.
- I **would have read** more as a child if I **hadn't watched** so much TV. Unfortunately, I did watch a lot of TV, so I never read for entertainment.
- Mary **would have gotten** the job and **moved** to Japan if she **had studied** Japanese in school instead of French.
- If Jack **had worked** harder, he **would have earned** more money. Unfortunately, he was lazy and he didn't earn much.
- A: What **would** you **have done** if you **had won** the lottery last week?
B: I **would have bought** a house.
- A: What city **would** you **have chosen** if you **had decided** to move to the United States?
B: I **would have chosen** Seattle.

IMPORTANT Only use "If"

Only the word "if" is used with the Past Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

Examples:

- I would have bought that computer **when** it had been cheaper. *Not Correct*
- I would have bought that computer **if** it had been cheaper. *Correct*

EXCEPTION Conditional with Modal Verbs

There are some special conditional forms for modal verbs in English:

WOULD HAVE + CAN = COULD HAVE

WOULD HAVE + SHALL = SHOULD HAVE

WOULD HAVE + MAY = MIGHT HAVE

The words "can," "shall" and "may" cannot be used with "would have." Instead, they must be used in these special forms.

Examples:

- If I had gone to Egypt, I **could have learned** Arabic.
- If she had had time, she **might have gone** to the party.

The words "could," "should," "might" and "ought to" include Conditional, so you cannot combine them with "would have."

Examples:

- If I had had more time, I **could have exercised** after work.
- If he had invited you, you **might have gone**.

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate conditional form.

After I graduated from university, I applied for a marketing position with a prominent bank with branches all over the world. I didn't get the job because they wanted someone who spoke Spanish fluently. I (could, take) _____ Spanish in high school, but I didn't. I took an acting class instead. If I (take) _____ Spanish, I (get) _____ the job. Just imagine, if I had actually gotten the job, I (move) _____ to Spain. My entire life (could, go) _____ in a totally different direction. If I had accepted the job and moved to Spain, I (might, meet) _____ a Spanish woman and (get) _____ married. If that had actually happened, I probably (stay) _____ in Spain. We (might, have) _____ children. Unfortunately, I didn't get the job and I didn't go to Spain. I got a boring job and I live alone. If I had just taken Spanish, my life (be) _____ much more interesting.

3.4. If and Unless

If / Unless.- Expressing a specific condition for an outcome

IF		UNLESS	
An <i>if</i> clause states a condition to achieve a specific outcome. The (dependent) <i>if</i> clause may be placed before or after the the main (independent) clause.		An <i>unless</i> clause states a condition that is an exception to achieving the outcome in the main clause.	
OUTCOME	IF	OUTCOME	EXCEPT IF / IF NOT
You will have a tender turkey	if you cook it slowly.	You will have a tender turkey	unless you overcook it.
You will have a tough turkey	if you overcook it.	You will have a tough turkey	unless you cook it slowly.
We'll arrive at 8:00	if our train is on time.	We'll arrive at 8:00	unless our train is late.
We'll bring some champagne	if you wish.	We'll bring some champagne.	unless you object.

Emphasis Clause Order

EMPHASIS PLACEMENT	STANDARD PLACEMENT
The <i>if</i> or <i>unless</i> -clause can be placed before the outcome clause for emphasis. A comma is placed after the <i>if</i> clause.	When the <i>if</i> or <i>unless</i> clause is placed after the main clause, no particular emphasis is intended, and a comma is not used.
If you wish , we'll bring some champagne.	We'll bring some champagne If you wish .
Unless you object , we'll bring some champagne.	We'll bring some champagne unless you object .

Tense Use

PRESENT / PAST	FUTURE
When discussing habits or routines, the present or the past tense can be used in conditioned statements. See <u>Pres-Past Conditions</u> .	However, when discussing future plans, the present tense is used to refer to the future in the <i>unless</i> -clause or <i>if</i> -clause.
We usually arrive at 8:00 if our train is on time. We usually arrived at 8:00 if our train was on time.	We will arrive at 8:00 if our train is on time. *We will arrive at 8:00 if our train will be on time. <i>Use present tense instead.</i>
We always arrive at 8:00 unless our train is late. We always arrived at 8:00 unless our train was late.	We'll arrive at 8:00 unless our train is late. *We'll arrive at 8:00 unless our train will be late. <i>Use present tense instead.</i>

Connectors for Condition vs. Outcome

CONDITION	OUTCOME
An <i>if</i> clause poses a condition in order to achieve an outcome: <i>if, only if, unless, provided that</i>	In contrast, the outcome of an <i>otherwise</i> or an <i>or else</i> clause states the likely outcome if you do not do the action in the clause or sentence before it.
ONE WAY (OTHERS MAY EXIST)	OUTCOME
If you use a thermometer,	you will know when your turkey is done.
ONLY ONE WAY	OUTCOME
Only if you use a thermometer,	will you know when your turkey is done. (auxiliary verb goes before subject)
SPECIFICALLY THIS WAY	OUTCOME
Provided that you use a thermometer,	you will know when your turkey is done.
NOT DOING IT THIS WAY (- / +)	OUTCOME (+ / -)
Unless you use a thermometer (+)	you won't know when your turkey is done. (-)
Unless you leave it in the oven too long, (-)	you will have a delicious turkey. (+)
ONE WAY	OUTCOME
Use a thermometer.	Otherwise , you won't know when your turkey is done. (<i>Introduces an <u>independent</u> clause</i>)
ONE WAY	OUTCOME
Use a thermometer,	or else you won't know when your turkey is done.

Complete the following sentences using if or unless.

- I will take the job _____ the pay is too low.
- I will be back tomorrow _____ there is a plane strike.
- Let's go for a walk _____ you are too tired.
- I am going to work in the garden this afternoon, _____ it rains.
- I will be surprised _____ he doesn't have an accident soon.
- I think she would look prettier _____ she didn't wear so much make-up.
- _____ you don't stop smoking, you will fall seriously ill.
- _____ you start now, you will not reach there in time.
- _____ I were rich, I would spend all my time traveling.
- _____ I have enough time tomorrow, I will come and see you.
- _____ he advertises in the newspaper he will sell a lot of goods.
- _____ I'm mistaken, that's certainly Mr Jones.
- _____ it's very cold, we will probably not have snow.
- _____ you use high quality material, you can't build a good house.
- _____ you finish work early, we can play tennis.
- _____ you don't keep your promises, you'll lose your friends.
- _____ you study hard, you won't get a scholarship.
- _____ you tell me what you want I can get it for you.
- _____ you think about it you will make the right decision.

3.4. Although / Though

Although vs Though vs Even though

Although - linking word - expresses the idea of contrast.

Example:

Although Amit has a car, he doesn't often drive it.

The clause with although can come at the end.

Example:

Although the cafe was crowded, we found a table. OR We found a table, although the cafe was crowded.

Though - is informal. It means the same as although.

Example:

Though / Although I liked the sweater, I decided not to buy it.

We can use though at the end of a sentence.

Example:

I liked the sweater. I decided not to buy it, though.

Even though - is stronger, more emphatic than although.

Example:

1). Ram looked quite fresh, even though he'd been playing cricket.

2). Even though you dislike Sanya, you should try to be nice to her.

Note - We can use in spite of the fact (that) in the same way as although.

Example:

I'm no better, although I've taken the pills. or I'm no better in spite of the fact that I've taken pills.

They are similar in meaning. They all serve to record something that is surprising or unexpected. But the difference in usage is that **although**, **though** and **even though** are all conjunctions, whilst **in spite of** and **despite** are both prepositions. So usage requires:

IN SPITE OF + NOUN

ALTHOUGH + CLAUSE

DESPITE + NOUN

THOUGH + CLAUSE

EVEN THOUGH + CLAUSE

Although and **though** can be used in the same way.

Though is perhaps more common in informal speech and writing, whereas **although** can be used in a wide variety of styles. Compare:

- Our new neighbors are quite nice, **though** their dog is a bit of a nuisance.'
- She insisted on keeping her coat on, **although** it was extremely warm in the house as the central heating was on.'
- **Although** she was commended for completing the Millennium Dome project on time and within budget, management felt that it was now time for a new person with different talents to take over.'

Though is often used with even in order to give emphasis:

- I managed to get good results in my exams, even **though** I went out four times a week when I was supposed to be revising.'

Exercises with although, though and even though

1. I couldn't get to sleep _____ the noise.
2. She accepted the job _____ the salary, which was rather low.
3. _____ the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
4. I couldn't sleep _____ very tired.
5. I went home early _____ I was feeling unwell.
6. She can sleep _____ the noise.
7. He passed the exam _____ he didn't study well.
8. I didn't eat anything _____ being hungry.
9. She accepted the job _____ the salary, which was very high.
10. _____ it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.

Whilst **despite** might be thought more formal than **in spite of** - it is, after all, one word rather than three - there is really very little difference in usage between the two:

- **Despite** the appalling weather, they succeeded in walking to the top of Ben Nevis.'
- They decided to get married **in spite of** the huge differences in their ages.'

So, to summarize: **despite** and **although**: similar meanings, but different syntax required. Compare:

- **Although** it was raining heavily, we finished the game of football.'
- We finished the game of football **in spite of** the heavy rain.'
- **Despite** his strong Welsh accent, we understood most of what he was saying.'
- **Even though** he had a strong Welsh accent, we understood most of what he was saying.'

One further word. **Although**, **despite** and **in spite of** are normally used as prepositions, they can also be used in adverbial constructions with **-ing**, thus:

- I managed to pass my exams, despite going out four times a week during the revision period.'
- In spite of feeling terribly sick, I went to work every day that week.'
- Despite being severely handicapped, he managed to complete the race.'

Complete the sentences below with *although* - *despite* - *in spite of*.

1. _____ the weather was bad, we enjoyed our trip.
2. The children slept well _____ the noise.
3. _____ earning a low salary, Linda gave money to her parents.
4. John rarely sees Paul _____ they live in the same town.
5. Julie failed the exam _____ of working very hard.
6. _____ it was cold, she didn't put on her coat.
7. Tom went to work _____ not feeling very well.
8. Anna never learned the language _____ she lived there for two years.
9. _____ of the difficulty, they managed to climb to the top of the mountain.
10. I couldn't eat _____ I was very hungry.

3.6. Expressions with Get

The following idioms and expressions use the verb 'get'. Each idiom or expression has a definition and two example sentences to help understanding of these common idiomatic expressions with “get”.

Get someone's drift Definition: understand what someone has said

Do you get his drift? I don't get his drift. Does he think I should quit?

Get a bang / kick out of someone or something Definition: enjoy someone or something greatly

I really get a bang out of Tom! She got a kick out of the new video game.

Get a life! Definition: Don't worry about such stupid, or petty things

Come on. Get a life! Go out and have some fun. I wish Janet would get a life. She's always complaining about nothing.

Get a load off one's feet Definition: sit down, relax

Come on get a load off your feet. Come over here and get a load off your feet.

Get a load off one's mind Definition: stop worrying about something

I'm glad he got the job. I'm sure he's got a load off his mind. That news gets a load off my mind.

Get a load of someone or something Definition: take notice of someone or something

Get a load of that boy over there! Get a load of this book. It's excellent!

Get a toehold Definition: To begin a relationship with a person or company

I got a toehold at Smiths and Sons. He's trying to get a toehold with Jason.

Get away! Definition: I don't believe you

He didn't say that! Get away! No, get away! That's can't be true.

To get down on someone Definition: criticize someone

Don't get so down on Janet. My boss is getting down on me.

Get down to doing something Definition: begin to do something seriously

Let's get down to business. I got down to doing the report yesterday afternoon.

Get face Definition: be taken seriously

He's really beginning to get face in that company. I wish I could get face.

To get in someone's face Definition: to annoy or provoke someone

Why don't you get in his face! Tim really got in the coach's face.

To get in on the act Definition: become a part of something interesting

I really wish I could get in on the act. Would you like to get in on the act at work?

Get into something Definition: enjoy greatly

He's really getting into that new CD by Japlin. I got into the movie last night.

Get it Definition: understand

Do you get it? He got it and began having success.

Get lost! Definition: go away

Come on, get lost! I wish Tom would get lost.

Get off on something Definition: enjoy greatly

He's really getting off on jazz these days. Do you get off on cult movies?

Get one's act together Definition: become organized about something

I wish Mary would get her act together. Yes, I got my act together and found a new job.

Get one's lumps Definition: receive punishment

She got her lumps for disobeying her parents. I shouldn't have done that. Now I'm getting my lumps.

Get one's nose out of joint Definition: become upset about something

He got his nose out of joint about the new employee. Don't get your nose out of joint. It's not that bad!

Get one's teeth into something Definition: do something with a lot of dedication

I'm getting my teeth into the new project at work. I think you are going to get your teeth into this book.

Get on someone's case Definition: to criticize someone about a problem

Stop getting on my case about homework. My boss is getting on my case about the project.

Get out of my face! Definition: stop bothering me

Get out of my face! I'm going to do it! She told him to get out of her face.

Get real! Definition: start acting realistically

Get real about her. Forget it. Get real.

Get someone's goat. Definition: bother someone

She's getting his goat recently. Tom is really getting my goat.

Get some shut-eye Definition: go to sleep

I need to go home and get some shut-eye. He looks like he needs to get some shut-eye.

Get the goods on someone Definition: find out incriminating evidence against someone

Janet got the goods on him and they are getting divorced. I can't wait to get the goods on Jack.

Get the lead out! Definition: hurry up

Come on! Get the lead out! Let's get out of here. Get the lead out!

Get the message / picture Definition: understand

So do you get the picture? I don't think he gets the message.

Get the nod Definition: be chosen

Peter got the nod for the job. I think Mary should get the nod.

Get to someone Definition: bother someone

Tom is really getting to Mary. Motor scooter noise gets to me!

Get with it Definition: hurry up

Get with it. We're late. I wish Tom would get with it.

Choose the idiom or expression with 'get' to complete the sentence. Each question has only one correct answer

Q: She got ____ the new video game. a) a smile out of b) a laugh out of c) a joke out of	Q: She got ____ the new video game. d) a smile out of e) a laugh out of f) a joke out of
Q: I wish Janet would get _____. She's always complaining about nothing. a) a soul b) a life c) a mind	Q: Come over here and get ____ your feet. a) a load off b) a load on c) a stress off
Q: Get _____ this book. It's excellent! a) a gap at b) a load of c) a load off	Q: He's trying to get _____ with Jason. a) a fingerhold b) a toehold c) a handhold
Q: No, get _____! That's can't be true. a) over b) away c) onto	Q: My boss is getting _____ me. a) up to b) down over c) down on
Q: I got _____ the report yesterday afternoon. a) up to doing b) down to doing c) down to making	Q: He's really beginning to get _____ in that company. a) look b) face c) nose
Q: Tim really got _____ the coach's face. a) to b) out of c) in	Q: Would you like to get _____ the act at work? a) in on b) in to c) in over

<p>Q: He's really getting _____ that new CD by Japlin.</p> <p>a) into b) onto c) out of</p>	<p>Q: He got _____ and began having success.</p> <p>a) he b) it c) our</p>
<p>Q: Yes, I got _____ and found a new job.</p> <p>a) my action together b) my act together c) my joints together</p>	<p>Q: I shouldn't have done that. Now I'm getting _____.</p> <p>a) my lumps b) my jumps c) my jazz</p>
<p>Q: He got his _____ about the new employee.</p> <p>a) mouth out of joint b) nose out of joint c) chin out of joint</p>	<p>Q: I think you are going to get your _____ this book.</p> <p>a) tooth into b) mouth into c) teeth into</p>
<p>Q: My boss is getting _____ about the project.</p> <p>a) in my case b) of my case c) on my case</p>	<p>Q: Get _____ my face! I'm going to do it!</p> <p>a) out b) into c) out of</p>
<p>Q: Get _____ about her.</p> <p>a) real b) really c) reality</p>	<p>Q: She's getting _____ recently.</p> <p>a) his cat b) his cow c) his goat</p>
<p>Q: He looks like he needs to get _____.</p> <p>a) some shut-eyes b) shut-eye c) open-eye</p>	<p>Q: Janet got the _____ and they are getting divorced.</p> <p>a) wares on him b) goods on him c) scores on him</p>
<p>Q: Let's get out of here. Get the _____ out!</p> <p>a) silver b) metal c) lead</p>	<p>Q: I think Mary should get the _____.</p> <p>a) thumb b) yawn c) nod</p>
<p>Q: Motor scooter noise gets _____!</p> <p>a) to me b) out of me c) over me</p>	<p>Q: I wish Tom would get _____.</p> <p>a) with it b) against to it c) into of it</p>
<p>Q: I wish Tom would get _____.</p> <p>a) lose b) loser c) lost</p>	<p>Q: He's really getting _____ jazz these days.</p> <p>a) off on b) off into c) on out</p>

3.7. Future Perfect and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in future perfect tense.

Note: The future perfect tense is used to describe something which will happen in the future before something else happens. To form this tense, we use “will have” with the past participle form of the verb.

Example: By the time it starts raining, we (bring) will have brought the lawn furniture in.

Example: The bus (leave) will have left the station when Joe gets there.

Example: We can move the new computers in next week. They will have arrived on Saturday.

- 1) Before the store opens, the employees (prepare) _____ for the sale.
- 2) By the time the treasure hunt begins, Susan (hide) _____ all the clues.
- 3) The housekeeper (clean) _____ the house when the guests arrive.
- 4) You can touch the walls tomorrow. The paint (dry) _____ by then.
- 5) By Tuesday, the roofers (finish) _____ laying the tiles.
- 6) The explorers (climb) _____ the mountain when the helicopter brings their supplies.
- 7) Before the horses race at 10:00, huge crowds (gather) _____ at the track.
- 8) Jason and Samantha (buy) _____ a house before they move to Louisville in August.
- 9) Manuel wants to get a good grade on the quiz. He (study) _____ for at least two hours when he takes it.
- 10) By the time Herman tells all of his jokes, he (irritate) _____ everyone in the audience!
- 11) Let's watch TV at 8:00 p.m. By then, the news (end) _____.
- 12) The seamstress (sew) _____ the costumes when the actors arrive.
- 11) Samuel wants to drive to the beach in July, but he (not, receive) _____ his driver's license yet.
- 12) Li Ming will need a shower when she gets home from camping. She (not, take) _____ one for three days.
- 13) We don't want to leave the pool at noon. We (not, swim) _____ long enough by then.
- 14) The runners will all need some water when they get here. They (not, drink) _____ anything for the last four miles
- 15) When I go to work out at the gym on Wednesday, I (not, exercise) _____ for a week!
- 16) Sarah would like to go diving tomorrow, but she (not, take) _____ lessons by then.
- 17) When the company moves its offices in September, it (not, move) _____ them for 75 years.
- 18) Tom is learning to fly small planes, but he (not, fly) _____ enough hours by spring to begin flying solo.
- 19) Maria is going to have surgery. She (not, receive) _____ any anesthesia yet when she is taken to the operating room.
- 20) The grass will be long when we get home. We (not, mow) _____ it since May.

Note: In this exercise, we will practice using the future perfect tense in questions. Look carefully at the word order used in the examples.

Example: Will our luggage (arrive) have arrived by the time we get to the baggage area?

Example: Will it (snow) have snowed when we wake up tomorrow?

Example: Do you believe that species (disappear) will have disappeared by the end of the century?

Example: How many campaigns will you (work) have worked in when this one ends?

- 1) _____ you (retire) _____ by 2014?
- 2) _____ the party (end) _____ by 2:00 a.m.?
- 3) Do you think the prisoner (confess) _____ his crime when he appears in court?
- 4) _____ Danielle (give) _____ her speech by the time Andrew gives his?
- 5) How much rent _____ the tenants (pay) _____ by the end of the year?
- 6) _____ Brent (read) _____ more books than Trish by the end of the summer?
- 7) _____ you (finish) _____ your student teaching when the semester ends?
- 8) _____ the farmer (harvest) _____ all of his corn by the middle of August?
- 9) Is it true that Jonathan (become) _____ a millionaire by the end of next year?
- 10) How many trees _____ the crew members (plant) _____ when they finish today?
- 11) _____ the deer (survive) _____ when this harsh winter ends?
- 12) _____ Mom (worry) _____ about us if we arrive late?

Complete the following reading with the appropriate tense.

Each summer for the past ten years, Sharon and David have taken their children, Eli, 17, and Lydia, 15, on trips around the United States in their motor home. This summer will be special. When Eli and Lydia return to school in the fall, the family (visit) _____ (1) all fifty states. Also, for the first time they (travel) _____ (2) to one of the fifty states by *plane* instead of in the motor home. They are going to Hawaii!

The family lives in Denver, Colorado. By next year, they (live) _____ (3) there for 14 years.

On July 12, they will fly from Denver to Los Angeles to catch their connecting flight to Hawaii. When they arrive in Los Angeles, they (spend) _____ (4) two hours and twenty-three minutes in the air. After a layover, they will fly to Honolulu. That leg of the trip will be longer. When it ends, it (take) _____ (5) five hours and forty-five minutes.

Yesterday, Eli asked, "Mom, How many miles _____ (6) we (cover) _____ (7) by the time we land in Hawaii?"

Sharon answered, "About 3,401 miles."

"Wow!" said Eli. "That will be about 7,000 miles round trip. We (go) _____ (8) further than we did for the past four summers put together."

"That's true," Sharon replied. "Also, we (stay) _____ (9) in a hotel for the first time instead of camping in the motor home. The hotel is a high rise. It's right on Waikiki Beach. You and your sister will love it."

"No doubt," said Eli. "And when it's over, we (surf) _____ (10) for the first time, too. That will be the coolest thing to tell my friends."

We're also going to visit Sea Life Park in Waimanalo, near Honolulu."

"Are you sure that place isn't for little kids?" Eli wondered.

"Are you kidding?" his mother answered. "I'm the one who wants to go there! If we don't go, I (miss) _____ (11) my chance to watch the sea lions."

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in future perfect progressive tense.

Note: The future perfect progressive tense is used to describe future actions which will happen before a specific future time. To form this tense, we use “will have been” with the present participle (-ing form) of the verb.

Example: The Vice President (travel) will have been traveling overseas for three weeks when he returns.

Example: By July, Gina (run) will have been running her new business for a year.

- 1) This spring, the twins (attend) _____ culinary school for two years.
- 2) By 2012, our city (recover) _____ from the hurricane for ten years.
- 3) When it closes next week, the furniture store (do) _____ business since 1910.
- 4) By tomorrow morning, it (snow) _____ for four days without stopping!
- 5) Aunt Jane (cook) _____ breakfast for about an hour when we get up.
- 6) As of the end of the year, our company (lead) _____ the market in sales for over a decade.
- 7) When Mr. Ramirez retires, he (teach) _____ for 34 years.
- 8) Friends of the bride (decorate) _____ the banquet hall before the reception begins.
- 9) By the end of the year, our church’s attendance (increase) _____ by at least 10 percent per year for the past 20 years.
- 10) The harpist needs a break. After this piece, she (play) _____ for two hours straight.
- 11) Mankind (print) _____ books by machine for around 600 years by the year 2039.

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in future perfect progressive tense.

Andrew rides his bicycle to work every day, even if it is raining. He has loved bikes ever since he was given his first one on his fifth birthday. When he turns fifty years old this year, he (ride) _____⁽¹⁾ a bicycle for 45 years.

Sometimes people ask Andrew to explain why he likes biking so much that he rides his bike to work. “I’m not sure,” he says. “In a car, I don’t get to feel the wind or the sun on my face. It’s like I’m inside instead of outside. If I drive a car, I (sit) _____⁽²⁾ in a little room on wheels when I get to work, and then I will spend my workday inside a room, too.”

Because he enjoys biking so much, Andrew started a cycling club 23 years ago. The club named itself “Proud Peddlers.” In a couple of years, he (bike) _____⁽³⁾ with the club for 25 years.

The first bikers who joined the club were from the company where Andrew works. Andrew had been hired the previous year. This next year, He (work) _____⁽⁴⁾ for the company for 24 years.

Proud Peddlers has lobbied to get their city to build more bicycle paths. The members have spoken often at city council meetings, asking that the council members use some money for path-building projects. They have been successful. The city (build) _____⁽⁵⁾ bike paths for 15 years when it opens a new path that borders a lake later this month. In all, 47 miles of bike paths have been constructed in the city since Proud Peddlers began.

Andrew believes that he is healthier because of biking, and that many other people in his city are, too. He says, “When we get older, we will be in better shape because we (exercise) _____⁽⁶⁾ on our bikes for years. Also, biking families (spend) _____⁽⁷⁾ more time outside together while the kids were growing up, so they will be closer. I think that is great.”

REGULAR VERBS

<i>INF. PRESENT TENSE</i>	<i>PAST TENSE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>GERUND</i>	<i>SPANISH</i>
To open	opened	opened	opening	abrir
To accept	accepted	accepted	accepting	aceptar
To love	loved	loved	loving	amar
To learn	learned	learned	learning	aprender
To hurry	hurried	hurried	hurrying	apresurarse
To dare	dared	dared	daring	atreverse
To help	helped	helped	helping	ayudar
To dance	danced	danced	dancing	bailar
To erase	erased	erased	erasing	borrar
To change	changed	changed	changing	cambiar
To walk	walked	walked	walking	caminar
To close	closed	closed	closing	cerrar
To date	dated	dated	dating	citar
To cook	cooked	cooked	cooking	cocinar
To consider	considered	considered	considering	considerar
To count	counted	counted	counting	contar
To answer	answered	answered	answering	contestar
To wish	wished	wished	wishing	desear
To start	started	started	starting	empezar
To push	pushed	pushed	pushing	empujar
To deliver	delivered	delivered	delivering	entregar
To listen	listened	listened	listening	escuchar
To expect	expected	expected	expecting	esperar (esperanza)
To wait	waited	waited	waiting	esperar (lugar)
To study	studied	studied	studying	estudiar
To miss	missed	missed	missing	extrañar
To smoke	smoked	smoked	smoking	fumar
To enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	enjoying	disfrutar
To like	liked	liked	liking	gustar
To talk	talked	talked	talking	hablar
To intend	intended	intended	intending	intentar
To play	played	played	playing	jugar
To wash	washed	washed	washing	lavar
To clean	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	limpiar
To arrive	arrived	arrived	arriving	llegar
To fill	filled	filled	filling	llenar

REGULAR VERBS

<i>INF. PRESENT TENSE</i>	<i>PAST TENSE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>GERUND</i>	<i>SPANISH</i>
To rain	rained	rained	raining	llover
To look	looked	looked	looking	mirar
To show	showed	showed	showing	mostrar
To need	needed	needed	needing	necesitar
To name	named	named	naming	nombrar
To order	ordered	ordered	ordering	ordenar
To stop	stopped	stopped	stopping	parar
To stay	stayed	stayed	staying	permanecer
To belong	belonged	belonged	belonging	pertenecer
To plan	planned	planned	planning	planear
To plant	planted	planted	planting	plantar
To practice	practiced	practiced	practicing	practicar
To ask	asked	asked	asking	preguntar
To borrow	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	prestar
To want	wanted	wanted	wanting	querer
To remember	remembered	remembered	remembering	recordar
To rent	rented	rented	renting	rentar
To repeat	repeated	repeated	repeating	repetir
To resist	resisted	resisted	resisting	resistir
To jump	jumped	jumped	jumping	saltar
To follow	followed	followed	following	seguir
To point	pointed	pointed	pointing	señalar
To end	ended	ended	ending	terminar
To finish	finished	finished	finishing	terminar
To work	worked	worked	working	trabajar
To try	tried	tried	trying	tratar
To climb	climbed	climbed	climbing	trepar
To use	used	used	using	usar
To dress	dressed	dressed	dressing	vestir
To travel	traveled	traveled	traveling	viajar
To visit	visited	visited	visiting	visitar
To live	lived	lived	living	vivir
To turn	turned	turned	turning	voltear

IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>INF. PRESENT TENSE</i>	<i>PAST TENSE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>GERUND</i>	<i>SPANISH</i>
To sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	barrer
To drink	drank	drunk	drinking	beber
To ride	rode	ridden	riding	cabalgar
To fall	fell	fallen	falling	caer
To sing	sang	sung	singing	cantar
To set	set	set	setting	colocar
To eat	ate	eaten	eating	comer
To buy	bought	bought	buying	comprar
To meet	met	met	meeting	conocer (gente)
To know	knew	known	knowing	conocer, (saber)
To get	got	gotten	getting	conseguir
To build	built	built	building	construir
To cut	cut	cut	cutting	cortar
To run	ran	run	running	correr
To grow up	grew up	grown up	growing up	crecer
To give	gave	given	giving	dar
To tell	told	told	telling	decir
To say	said	said	saying	decir
To wake up	woke up	waken up	waking up	despertar
To shoot	shot	shot	shooting	disparar
To sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	dormir
To begin	began	begun	beginning	empezar
To find	found	found	finding	encontrar
To teach	taught	taught	teaching	enseñar
To write	wrote	written	writing	escribir
To win	won	Won	wining	ganar
To keep	kept	Kept	keeping	conservar
To speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	hablar
To have - has	had	Had	had	haber
To do	did	Done	doing	hacer
To make	made	made	making	hacer
To hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	herir
To go	went	gone	going	ir
To read	read	read	reading	leer

IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>INF. PRESENT TENSE</i>	<i>PAST TENSE</i>	<i>PAST PARTICIPLE</i>	<i>GERUND</i>	<i>SPANISH</i>
To become	became	become	becoming	llegar a ser
To send	sent	sent	sending	mandar
To drive	drove	driven	driving	manejar
To swim	swam	swum	swimming	nadar
To hear	heard	heard	hearing	oír
To forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	olvidar
To pay	paid	paid	paying	pagar
To stand	stood	stood	standing	pararse
To hit	hit	hit	hitting	pegar
To think	thought	thought	thinking	pensar
To lose	lost	lost	losing	perder
To let	let	let	letting	permitir
To put	put	put	putting	poner
To lend	lent	lent	lending	prestar
To steal	stole	stolen	stealing	robar
To break	broke	broken	breaking	romper
To shake	shook	shaken	shaking	sacudir
To leave	left	left	leaving	salir
To sit	sat	sat	sitting	sentarse
To feel	felt	felt	feeling	sentir
To be is/are	was,were	been	being	ser o estar
To dream	dreamt	dreamt	dreaming	soñar
To hold	held	held	holding	sostener
To have – has	had	had	having	tener
To throw	threw	thrown	throwing	tirar
To take	took	taken	taking	tomar
To bring	brought	brought	bringing	traer
To wear	wore	worn	wearing	usar
To sell	sold	sold	selling	vender
To come	came	come	coming	venir
To see	saw	seen	seeing	ver
To fly	flew	flown	flying	volar

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

IPA SYMBOLS

Consonants

/b/	baby, club	/s/	salt, medicine, bus
/d/	down, today, sad	/ʃ/	sugar, special, fish
/f/	fun, prefer, laugh	/t/	tea, material, date
/g/	good, begin, dog	/θ/	thing, healthy, bath
/h/	home, behind	/ð/	this, mother, bathe
/k/	key, chocolate, black	/v/	very, travel, of
/l/	late, police, mail	/w/	way, anyone
/m/	may, woman, swim	/y/	yes, onion
/n/	no, opinion	/z/	zoo, cousin, always
/ŋ/	angry, long	/ʒ/	measure, garage
/p/	paper, map	/č/	check, picture, watch
/r/	rain, parent, door	/j/	job, refrigerator, orange

Vowels

/a/	on, hot, father	/o/	open, close, show
/æ/	and, cash	/u/	boot, do, through
/ɛ/	egg, says, leather	/ʌ/	of, young, sun
/ɪ/	in, big	/ʊ/	put, cook, would
/ɔ/	off, daughter, draw	/ə/	about, pencil, lemon
/e/	April, train, say	/ə~/	mother, Saturday, doctor
/i/	even, speak, tree	/3~/	earth, burn, her

Diphthongs

/aɪ/	ice, style, lie	/o/	oil, noise, boy
/au/	out, down, how		

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

Here is the pronunciation of the letters of the English alphabet, written in International Phonetic Alphabet symbols.

/a/	/e/	n	/ɛn/
/b/	/bi/	o	/o/
/c/	/si/	p	/pi/
/d/	/di/	q	/kyu/
/e/	/i/	r	/ar/
/f/	/ɛf/	s	/ɛs/
/g/	/ji/	t	/ti/
/h/	/eč/	u	/yu/
/i/	/ai/	w	/ˈd^bəɪyu/
/j/	/je/	x	/ɛks/
/k/	/ke/	y	/waɪ/
/l/	/ɛl/	z	/zi/ /m/ /ɛm/

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